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=> file reg
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                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
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DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  21 JUL 2002  HIGHEST RN 439659-64-0

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Calculated physical property data is now available.  See HELP PROPERTIES
for more information.  See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS
Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

=> s bilirubin/cn
L1            1 BILIRUBIN/CN

=> d l1

L1   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN   635-65-4  REGISTRY
CN   21H-Biline-8,12-dipropanoic acid, 2,17-diethenyl-1,10,19,22,23,24-
     hexahydro-3,7,13,18-tetramethyl-1,19-dioxo- (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   Biline-8,12-dipropionic acid, 1,10,19,22,23,24-hexahydro-2,7,13,17-
     tetramethyl-1,19-dioxo-3,18-divinyl- (8CI)
CN   Hematoidin (6CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   (4Z,15Z)-Bilirubin IX.alpha.
CN   (Z,Z)-Bilirubin
CN   (Z,Z)-Bilirubin IX.alpha.
CN   Bilirubin
CN   Bilirubin IX.alpha.
CN   Cholerythrin
FS   STEREOSEARCH
DR   11053-42-2, 114-24-9, 493-86-7, 917-01-1, 55527-40-7, 19245-52-4,
     39372-61-7
MF   C33 H36 N4 O6
CI   COM
LC   STN Files:   ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,
       BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN,
       CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE,
       GMELIN*, HODOC*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS,
       NIOSHTIC, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
         (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
     Other Sources:   DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
         (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Double bond geometry as shown.
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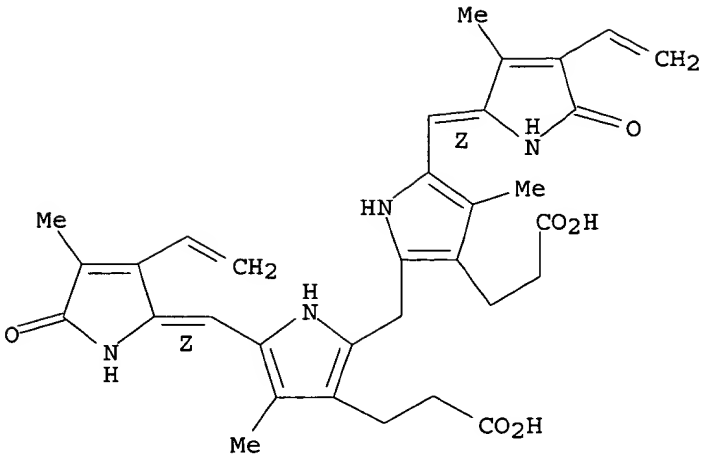

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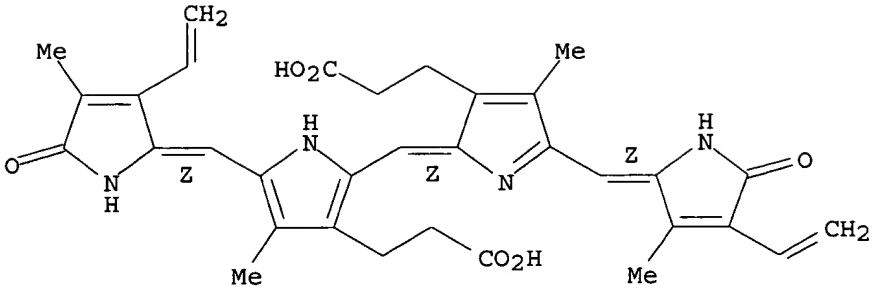
8882 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
540 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
8884 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> s biliverdine/cn
L2 1 BILIVERDINE/CN

=> d l2

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 114-25-0 REGISTRY
CN 21H-Biline-8,12-dipropanoic acid, 3,18-diethenyl-1,19,22,24-tetrahydro-2,7,13,17-tetramethyl-1,19-dioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Biline-8,12-dipropionic acid, 1,19,22,24-tetrahydro-2,7,13,17-tetramethyl-1,19-dioxo-3,18-divinyl- (8CI)
CN Pyrrole-3-propionic acid, 2-[[3-(2-carboxyethyl)-4-methyl-5-[(3-methyl-5-oxo-4-vinyl-3-pyrrolin-2-ylidene)methyl]-2H-pyrrol-2-ylidene]methyl]-4-methyl-5-[(4-methyl-5-oxo-3-vinyl-3-pyrrolin-2-ylidene)methyl]- (7CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Biliverdin
CN Biliverdin IX.alpha.
CN **Biliverdine**
CN Dehydrobilirubin
CN Oocyan
CN Protobiliverdin IX.alpha.
CN Uteroverdine
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 493-89-0, 27818-05-9, 29575-14-2, 189246-93-3
MF C33 H34 N4 O6
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMLIST, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, NDSL**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Double bond geometry as shown.



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40 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
522 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> file medicine
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FILE 'USPAT2' ENTERED AT 06:55:06 ON 23 JUL 2002
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=> s l1 and cancer
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L3         1438 L1 AND CANCER

=> s l3 and PD<2000
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  31 FILES SEARCHED...
L4          765 L3 AND PD<2000

=> d l4 700-765 ti, bib, ab, kwic

L4   ANSWER 700 OF 765  TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI   Interleukin-2 induces profound reversible cholestasis: a detailed analysis
     in treated cancer patients
AN   1990:11881  TOXCENTER
DN   90063663  PubMed ID: 2585024
TI   Interleukin-2 induces profound reversible cholestasis: a detailed analysis
     in treated cancer patients
AU   Fisher B; Keenan A M; Garra B S; Steinberg S M; White D E; DiBisceglie A
     M; Hoofnagle J H; Yolles P; Rosenberg S A; Lotze M T
CS   Surgery Branch, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, MD 20892
SO   JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY, (1989 Dec) 7 (12) 1852-62.
     Journal Code: JCO; 8309333. ISSN: 0732-183X.
CY   United States
DT   Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
FS   MEDLINE
OS   MEDLINE 90063663
LA   English
ED   Entered STN: 20011116
     Last Updated on STN: 20011116
AB   Interleukin-2 (IL-2)-based immunotherapy is associated with profound
     reversible cholestasis and hyperbilirubinemia.  We performed a
     nonrandomized retrospective and prospective analysis to determine the
```

incidence, characteristics, clinical course, and nature of the IL-2-induced liver dysfunction in patients with **cancer**. Patients received IL-2 at a dose of 20,000 to 100,000 units (U)/kg thrice daily for up to 5 days. Fifty-one patients on adjuvant treatment protocols received a mean of 10.18 +/- 2.38 IL-2 doses and 11.67 +/- 4.16 doses were delivered to 210 patients with advanced disease during this period. Retrospective analysis of all patients receiving this therapy revealed increases in the following liver function tests expressed as median, 25th percentile, and 75th percentile (range): bilirubin (mg/dL) 4.5, 2.6, 6.5 (.4 to 38.5); alkaline phosphatase (U/L) 256, 179, 378 (56-1680); SGOT (U/L) 80, 52, 117 (18 to 483); SGPT (U/L) 91, 64, 132 (20-540); prothrombin time 13.4, 12.8, 14.5 (10.8 to 35.4); and albumin (g/dL) values decreased (trough) slightly 3.0, 2.8, 3.2 (2.3 to 3.8). Multiple regression analysis revealed several factors that were significantly associated with the increase in bilirubin when jointly considered (model P2 less than or equal to .001) including total IL-2 dosage, increase in creatinine, alkaline phosphatase, weight, and SGOT. Similar increases were noted in a prospectively evaluated group of 10 patients. A return to normal levels of bilirubin was noted within 5.6 days of stopping IL-2. Fasting serum cholylglycine increased from a mean of 32.3 +/- 1.6 to a peak of 1556.0 +/- 625.0 mg/mL. Although conventional ultrasound examinations were unrevealing, tissue ultrasound examinations revealed a mean scatterer spacing (MSS) increase compared to baseline of .10 +/- .04 (P less than .02) suggesting hepatic edema or an infiltrative process. Further, computerized hepatobiliary nuclear medicine scans revealed a delay in uptake (2.2 +/- 0.5 fold greater) and excretion (8.0 +/- 5.9 fold greater) of technetium-99m labeled disofenin. These findings support the development of profound reversible cholestasis as the primary basis for the elevated bilirubin in patients undergoing IL-2 treatment and may have implications for understanding the jaundice observed in some patients postoperatively as well as that associated with sepsis and other inflammatory disorders. Specifically, the release of IL-2 or the induction of other factors similarly induced by IL-2 may be responsible for these findings. Tissue ultrasound and computerized hepatobiliary scans provide additional noninvasive assessments of liver function and physiology.

TI Interleukin-2 induces profound reversible cholestasis: a detailed analysis in treated **cancer** patients

SO JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY, (**1989 Dec**) 7 (12) 1852-62.
Journal Code: JCO; 8309333. ISSN: 0732-183X.

AB. . . and prospective analysis to determine the incidence, characteristics, clinical course, and nature of the IL-2-induced liver dysfunction in patients with **cancer**. Patients received IL-2 at a dose of 20,000 to 100,000 units (U)/kg thrice daily for up to 5 days. Fifty-one. . .

RN 475-31-0 (Glycocholic Acid)
635-65-4 (Bilirubin)

L4 ANSWER 701 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

TI Combination chemo-radiation therapy for jaundice due to focal malignant obstruction of the major bile ducts

AN 1989:52468 TOXCENTER

DN 89368451 PubMed ID: 2772430

TI Combination chemo-radiation therapy for jaundice due to focal malignant obstruction of the major bile ducts

AU Wollner I S; Prust R M; Andrews J C; Walker-Andrews S C; Nostrant T T; Knol J A; Eckhauser F E; Cho K J; Lichter A S; Ensminger W D

CS Division of Hematology, University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor

NC 5-MO-1-RR-42 (NCRR)

SO SELECTIVE CANCER THERAPEUTICS, (**1989**) 5 (2) 81-91.
Journal Code: SCT; 8912502. ISSN: 1043-0733.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

FS MEDLINE

OS MEDLINE 89368451
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
AB Twenty patients with focal malignant obstruction of the major bile ducts (6 cholangiocarcinoma, 8 colorectal, 3 hepatoma, 2 unknown primary, and 1 gastric **cancer**) were treated on a protocol examining the toxicity and efficacy in relieving jaundice of external beam radiation therapy (4500 cGy in 300 cGy fractions) combined with continuous hepatic arterial (15 patients) or peripheral venous (5 patients) fluorouracil infusion. Toxicity of this regimen consisted of anorexia with mild nausea and vomiting in 55% of patients and gastric ulceration (responsive to medical management) in 15% of patients. One patient exhibited transient grade 2 hepatic toxicity and one had asymptomatic grade 4 leukopenia. Of 14 patients treated without prior biliary drainage, 8 exhibited a decrease in bilirubin levels from a mean of 14.5 mg/dl to 1.5 mg/dl. Four of six patients with biliary drainage catheters at the start of treatment were able to have them removed without reobstruction. For the 8 responding patients among those who did not have cholangiocarcinomas, the median response duration was 5 months with a median survival from treatment of 6.5 months. For the 4 responding patients with cholangiocarcinoma, the median response duration was 16 months with a median survival from treatment of 20 months. All responders did not have a return of jaundice due to reobstruction of the major ducts (until death or to the present). All responders who have died did so due to tumor progression outside of the treated field except for one who died of unrelated causes. The mean number of proven or presumed episodes of cholangitis per patient was virtually identical in those without (1.8) and those with stents/tubes (1.4, p = 0.561). This regionally focused combined modality cytotoxic therapy was able to relieve obstruction in the majority of patients without excess morbidity (including a lack of any detectable increase in sepsis). Thus, it appears feasible to consider randomized studies of this cytotoxic approach versus standard mechanical drainage procedures to define the relative risks and benefits of each.
SO SELECTIVE CANCER THERAPEUTICS, (**1989**) 5 (2) 81-91.
Journal Code: SCT; 8912502. ISSN: 1043-0733.
AB. . . focal malignant obstruction of the major bile ducts (6 cholangiocarcinoma, 8 colorectal, 3 hepatoma, 2 unknown primary, and 1 gastric **cancer**) were treated on a protocol examining the toxicity and efficacy in relieving jaundice of external beam radiation therapy (4500 cGy. . .
RN **635-65-4** (Bilirubin)

L4 ANSWER 702 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Prognostic variables in patients with hepatic metastases from colorectal **cancer**. Importance of medical assessment of liver involvement
AN 1989:19324 TOXCENTER
DN 89119360 PubMed ID: 2521570
TI Prognostic variables in patients with hepatic metastases from colorectal **cancer**. Importance of medical assessment of liver involvement
AU Kemeny N; Niedzwiecki D; Shurgot B; Oderman P
CS Department of Medicine, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY 10021
SO CANCER, (**1989 Feb 15**) 63 (4) 742-7.
Journal Code: CLZ; 0374236. ISSN: 0008-543X.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
FS MEDLINE
OS MEDLINE 89119360
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
AB Variation in response rates to chemotherapy and survival in patients with hepatic metastases from colorectal carcinoma may be due to patient

selection factors. The prognostic importance of 13 factors were analyzed in 112 patients with only hepatic metastases, who were eligible for hepatic artery infusional chemotherapy. When individually analyzed, six factors were found to significantly (less than 0.001) affect survival: the percentage of tumor involvement of the liver, assessed medically or surgically; initial serum albumin and lactic dehydrogenase; initial Karnofsky performance status; and weight loss. Patients with less than or equal to 30% liver involvement had a median survival of 24 months versus 10 months if they had greater than 30% involvement. There was a highly significant agreement between medical and surgical assessment of liver involvement (P = 0.0001). When the variables affecting survival were studied together by multivariable analyses, the most important factor was the medical assessment of liver involvement accomplished by evaluation of radionuclide liver scan and CTT scans. The next two most important factors in the model were the ability of the patient to obtain a tumor response and the presence or absence of weight loss. Only one factor helped predict response to chemotherapy, the type of perfusion seen on a 99Technetium-macroaggregated albumin (MAA) arterial flow scan. Forty-five percent of patients with good perfusion had a partial response while 13% of patients with poor perfusion had a tumor response (P = 0.006). We recommend that future studies, dealing with patients who have hepatic metastases from colorectal carcinoma and are eligible for hepatic arterial infusion, document and stratify for the following factors: the percentage of liver involvement, the presence or absence of weight loss, and the type of perfusion seen on MAA scans.

TI Prognostic variables in patients with hepatic metastases from colorectal **cancer**. Importance of medical assessment of liver involvement

SO CANCER, (**1989 Feb 15**) 63 (4) 742-7.
Journal Code: CLZ; 0374236. ISSN: 0008-543X.

RN 50-91-9 (Floxuridine)
635-65-4 (Bilirubin)

L4 ANSWER 703 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

TI Jaundice and intrahepatic cholestasis following high-dose megestrol acetate for breast **cancer**

AN 1989:17508 TOXCENTER

DN 89106069 PubMed ID: 2912522

TI Jaundice and intrahepatic cholestasis following high-dose megestrol acetate for breast **cancer**

AU Foitl D R; Hyman G; Lefkowitch J H

CS Department of Pathology, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, NY 10032

SO CANCER, (**1989 Feb 1**) 63 (3) 438-9.
Journal Code: CLZ; 0374236. ISSN: 0008-543X.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

FS MEDLINE

OS MEDLINE 89106069

LA English

ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116

AB High-dose megestrol acetate, a synthetic progestin, has been advocated recently in treating patients with metastatic breast carcinoma; no significant increase in adverse effects has been reported. This report describes a patient with jaundice and intrahepatic cholestasis after high-dose megestrol acetate therapy. This cholestatic lesion may have a pathogenesis similar to that observed with estrogens and oral contraceptives.

TI Jaundice and intrahepatic cholestasis following high-dose megestrol acetate for breast **cancer**

SO CANCER, (**1989 Feb 1**) 63 (3) 438-9.
Journal Code: CLZ; 0374236. ISSN: 0008-543X.

RN 3562-63-8 (Megestrol)
50-18-0 (Cyclophosphamide)

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 NEWS  3  Jan 29   FSTA has been reloaded and moves to weekly updates
 NEWS  4  Feb 01   DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update
                   frequency
 NEWS  5  Feb 19   Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02
 NEWS  6  Mar 08   Gene Names now available in BIOSIS
 NEWS  7  Mar 22   TOXLIT no longer available
 NEWS  8  Mar 22   TRCTHERMO no longer available
 NEWS  9  Mar 28   US Provisional Priorities searched with P in CA/CAplus
                   and USPATFULL
 NEWS 10  Mar 28   LIPINSKI/CALC added for property searching in REGISTRY
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 NEWS 13  Apr 09   BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
 NEWS 14  Apr 09   ZDB will be removed from STN
 NEWS 15  Apr 19   US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
 NEWS 16  Apr 22   Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
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 NEWS 20  Jun 10   MEDLINE Reload
 NEWS 21  Jun 10   PCTFULL has been reloaded
 NEWS 22  Jul 02   FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment
 NEWS 23  Jul 19   NTIS to be reloaded July 28, 2002
 NEWS 24  Jul 22   USAN to be reloaded July 28, 2002;
                   saved answer sets no longer valid

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               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002
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51-21-8 (Fluorouracil)
51154-23-5 (Megestrol Acetate)
53-03-2 (Prednisone)
57-22-7 (Vincristine)
59-05-2 (Methotrexate)
635-65-4 (Bilirubin)

L4 ANSWER 704 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Altered protein binding of etoposide in patients with **cancer**
AN 1989:15661 TOXCENTER
DN 89090377 PubMed ID: 2910637
TI Altered protein binding of etoposide in patients with **cancer**
AU Stewart C F; Pieper J A; Arbuck S G; Evans W E
CS Department of Clinical Pharmacy, College of Pharmacy, University of Tennessee, Memphis 38163
NC CA 21765-10 (NCI)
CA 34184 (NCI)
R37 CA 36401-04 (NCI)
SO CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS, (**1989 Jan**) 45 (1) 49-55.
Journal Code: DHR; 0372741. ISSN: 0009-9236.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
FS MEDLINE
OS MEDLINE 89090377
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
AB Etoposide plasma protein binding (PB) is reported to be 94% based on in vitro studies using normal human serum albumin (SA). Etoposide PB in 17 patients with **cancer** receiving etoposide (50 to 100 mg/m2) and in plasma of 14 volunteers was determined by equilibrium dialysis with 3H-etoposide. The unbound fraction (Fu) in patients with **cancer** was 0.139 +/- 0.099 compared with 0.043 +/- 0.0036 in plasma from normal volunteers (p less than 0.0009; t test). Etoposide binding ratio (BR) was correlated directly with SA (r2 = 0.83; p less than 0.05). In the population with **cancer** Fu was significantly correlated with bilirubin (r2 = 0.837; p less than 0.05). In a multivariate analysis, SA and bilirubin were significant predictors of Fu (r2 = 0.93; p less than 0.05). This study corroborates previous reports of etoposide PB in normal human serum and demonstrates altered PB in patients with abnormal serum albumin or bilirubin levels.
TI Altered protein binding of etoposide in patients with **cancer**
SO CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS, (**1989 Jan**) 45 (1) 49-55.
Journal Code: DHR; 0372741. ISSN: 0009-9236.
AB. . . to be 94% based on in vitro studies using normal human serum albumin (SA). Etoposide PB in 17 patients with **cancer** receiving etoposide (50 to 100 mg/m2) and in plasma of 14 volunteers was determined by equilibrium dialysis with 3H-etoposide. The unbound fraction (Fu) in patients with **cancer** was 0.139 +/- 0.099 compared with 0.043 +/- 0.0036 in plasma from normal volunteers (p less than 0.0009; t test).. . . Etoposide binding ratio (BR) was correlated directly with SA (r2 = 0.83; p less than 0.05). In the population with **cancer** Fu was significantly correlated with bilirubin (r2 = 0.837; p less than 0.05). In a multivariate analysis, SA and bilirubin. . .
RN 33419-42-0 (Etoposide)
635-65-4 (Bilirubin)

L4 ANSWER 705 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI HOST BIOCHEMICAL DEFENSE MECHANISMS AGAINST PROOXIDANTS
AN 1988:84554 TOXCENTER
CP Copyright 2002 BIOSIS
DN BR35:36237
TI HOST BIOCHEMICAL DEFENSE MECHANISMS AGAINST PROOXIDANTS
AU COTGREAVE I A; MOLDEUS P; ORRENIUS S

CS DEP. TOXICOL., KAROLINSKA INST., BOX 60400, S-104 01 STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.
SO GEORGE, R. AND R. OKUN (ED.). ANNUAL REVIEW OF PHARMACOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY, VOL. 28. VIII+504P. ANNUAL REVIEWS, INC.: PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA, USA. ILLUS. Annu. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol., (**1988**) 0 (0), 189-212
CODEN: ARPTDI. ISSN: 0362-1642. ISBN: 0-8243-0428-4.
FS BIOSIS
OS BIOSIS 1988:341395
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
SO. . . REVIEW OF PHARMACOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY, VOL. 28. VIII+504P. ANNUAL REVIEWS, INC.: PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA, USA. ILLUS. Annu. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol., (**1988**) 0 (0), 189-212
CODEN: ARPTDI. ISSN: 0362-1642. ISBN: 0-8243-0428-4.
ST . . .
METABOLITES SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE CATALASE GLUTATHIONE PEROXIDASE GLUTATHIONE VITAMIN C URIC ACID TAURINE PROTEIN TOCOPHEROL CAROTENE BILIRUBIN DNA ANTINEOPLASTIC HERBICIDE TOBACCO **CANCER**
RN 69-93-2 (URIC ACID)
107-35-7 (TAURINE)
635-65-4 (BILIRUBIN)
1406-66-2 (TOCOPHEROL)
7782-44-7 (OXYGEN)
9001-05-2 (CATALASE)
9013-66-5 (GLUTATHIONE PEROXIDASE)
9054-89-1 (SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE)

L4 ANSWER 706 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI PARTIAL BILIARY OBSTRUCTION CAUSED BY CHRONIC PANCREATITIS AN APPRAISAL OF INDICATIONS FOR SURGICAL BILIARY DRAINAGE
AN 1988:61755 TOXCENTER
CP Copyright 2002 BIOSIS
DN BA85:66467
TI PARTIAL BILIARY OBSTRUCTION CAUSED BY CHRONIC PANCREATITIS AN APPRAISAL OF INDICATIONS FOR SURGICAL BILIARY DRAINAGE
AU STAHL T J; ALLEN M O; ANSEL H J; VENNES J A
CS DEP. SURG., VA MED. CENT., 54TH ST. AND 48TH AVE. SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. 55417.
SO ANN SURG, (**1988**) 207 (1), 26-32
CODEN: ANSUA5. ISSN: 0003-4932.
FS BIOSIS
OS BIOSIS 1988:131640
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
AB This paper presents a retrospective review of 38 patients with intrapancreatic bile duct strictures secondary to chronic alcoholic pancreatitis. The strictures were identified by endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP). All patients with pancreatic **cancer** and gallstone pancreatitis were excluded. The meanalkaline phosphatase and total bilirubin values were 344.+-.57 IU/id and 4.4.+-.0.7 mg/dl, respectively. The mean stricture length was 3.9 .+-. 0.5 cm, and the mean common bile duct (CBD) diameter was 1.8 .+-. 0.2 cm. The degree of bilirubin and alkaline phosphatase elevation did not correlate with stricture length of the severity of bile duct dilatation. Eighteen of the 38 patients received surgical biliary drainage (BD) as part of their initial therapy, and 20 patients did not. Liver function tests, intrapancreatic stricture length, and the degree of proximal CBD dilation were comparable in these two groups. Patients not undergoing BD did well clinically as only one patient required BD over an average follow-up period of 3.8 years. In conclusion, bypass of these strictures is usually unnecessary, and most patients may be safely treated without operation.
SO ANN SURG, (**1988**) 207 (1), 26-32

CODEN: ANSUA5. ISSN: 0003-4932.

AB. . . duct strictures secondary to chronic alcoholic pancreatitis. The strictures were identified by endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP). All patients with pancreatic **cancer** and gallstone pancreatitis were excluded. The meanalkaline phosphatase and total bilirubin values were 344.+-.57 IU/id and 4.4.+-.0.7 mg/dl, respectively. The. . .

RN **635-65-4** (BILIRUBIN)
9001-78-9 (ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE)

L4 ANSWER 707 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI FREE RADICAL TISSUE DAMAGE PROTECTIVE ROLE OF ANTIOXIDANT NUTRIENTS
AN 1988:58377 TOXCENTER
CP Copyright 2002 BIOSIS
DN BR34:47091
TI FREE RADICAL TISSUE DAMAGE PROTECTIVE ROLE OF ANTIOXIDANT NUTRIENTS
AU MACHLIN L J; BENDICH A
CS CLINICAL NUTRITION, HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC., NUTLEY, NEW JERSEY 07110, USA.
SO FASEB J., (**1987**) 1 (6), 441-445
CODEN: FAJOEC. ISSN: 0892-6638.
FS BIOSIS
OS BIOSIS 1988:100749
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
SO FASEB J., (**1987**) 1 (6), 441-445
CODEN: FAJOEC. ISSN: 0892-6638.
ST Miscellaneous Descriptors
REVIEW TOBACCO SMOKE AIR POLLUTION PHARMACOKINETICS EMPHYSEMA CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE **CANCER** INFLAMMATION CATARACT MEMBRANE FATTY ACIDS DNA VITAMIN E VITAMIN C PROTEIN SULFHYDRYLS BETA CAROTENE GLUTATHIONE URIC ACID BILIRUBIN METALLOENZYMES
RN 50-81-7 (VITAMIN C)
69-93-2 (URIC ACID)
70-18-8 (GLUTATHIONE)
635-65-4 (BILIRUBIN)
1406-18-4 (VITAMIN E)
7235-40-7 (BETA CAROTENE)
13940-21-1D (SULFHYDRYLS)

L4 ANSWER 708 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI A RANDOM PHASE II STUDY OF MITOXANTRONE AND CISPLATIN IN PATIENTS WITH HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA A ECOG STUDY
AN 1988:53426 TOXCENTER
CP Copyright 2002 BIOSIS
DN BA85:29151
TI A RANDOM PHASE II STUDY OF MITOXANTRONE AND CISPLATIN IN PATIENTS WITH HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA A ECOG STUDY
AU FALKSON G; RYAN L M; JOHNSON L A; SIMSON I W; COETZER B J; CARBONE P P; CREECH R H; SCHUTT A J
CS DEP. MED. ONCOL., UNIV. PRETORIA, PRIVATE BAG X169, PRETORIA, S. AFRICA.
SO CANCER (PHILA), (**1987**) 60 (9), 2141-2145
CODEN: CANCAR. ISSN: 0008-543X.
FS BIOSIS
OS BIOSIS 1988:52292
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
AB Of 86 patients entered in an Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) random Phase II study of mitoxantrone (DHAD) and cisplatin (DDP) in primary liver **cancer**, 69 were eligible. Nine of the 13 ineligible patients were excluded after a pathology review. Sixty-one percent of the patients were North American, and 39% were South African. The most common severe or the worst toxicity on DHAD was hematologic; and

to DDP, hematologic and vomiting. Of the 69 eligible patients, 21 experienced severe, life-threatening or fatal toxic reactions. Two patients treated with DDP had partial responses. With a 95% confidence interval, the true response rate to DHAD was less than 8%, and to DDP, less than 17%. The median survival time was 14 weeks on both drugs. Assuming a proportional hazards model, factors that are significantly associated with survival are patient performance status, the presence of the symptoms, raised bilirubin and hepatomegaly, and clinical evidence of cirrhosis. Any differences between survival rates for South African and North American patients were largely explainable by these factors.

SO CANCER (PHILA), (**1987**) 60 (9), 2141-2145
CODEN: CANCAR. ISSN: 0008-543X.

AB. . . in an Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) random Phase II study of mitoxantrone (DHAD) and cisplatin (DDP) in primary liver **cancer**, 69 were eligible. Nine of the 13 ineligible patients were excluded after a pathology review. Sixty-one percent of the patients. . .

RN **635-65-4** (BILIRUBIN)
15663-27-1 (CISPLATIN)
65271-80-9 (MITOXANTRONE)

L4 ANSWER 709 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI PRELIMINARY DATA ON A PHASE-I TRIAL OF THE NEW ANTIESTROGEN DROLOXIFENE TOLERANCE PHARMACOKINETICS AND METABOLISM
AN 1987:60880 TOXCENTER
CP Copyright 2002 BIOSIS
DN BR32:55969
TI PRELIMINARY DATA ON A PHASE-I TRIAL OF THE NEW ANTIESTROGEN DROLOXIFENE TOLERANCE PHARMACOKINETICS AND METABOLISM
AU STAMM H; ROTH R; HUBER H-J; JANK P; LOESER R; SEIBEL K; STAAB H-J
CS FRAUENKLINIK KANTONSSPITALS, SCHANZENSTRASSE 46, CH-4031 BASEL, SWITZERLAND.
SO EPPENBERGER, U., D. FABBRO AND P. SCHAFER (ED.). BEITRAEGE ZUR ONKOLOGIE, CONTRIBUTIONS TO ONCOLOGY, VOL. 23. ENDOCRINE THERAPY OF BREAST CANCER: EXPERIMENTAL AND CLINICAL ASPECTS; WORKSHOP, BASEL, SWITZERLAND, SEPT. 18-19, 1985. VIII+93P. S. KARGER AG: BASEL, SWITZERLAND; NEW YORK, N.Y., USA. ILLUS. Beitr. Onkol., (**1986**) 0 (0), 73-78
CODEN: BEONDH. ISSN: 0250-3220. ISBN: 3-8055-4324-7.
FS BIOSIS
OS BIOSIS 1987:116852
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
SO. . . ASPECTS; WORKSHOP, BASEL, SWITZERLAND, SEPT. 18-19, 1985. VIII+93P. S. KARGER AG: BASEL, SWITZERLAND; NEW YORK, N.Y., USA. ILLUS. Beitr. Onkol., (**1986**) 0 (0), 73-78
CODEN: BEONDH. ISSN: 0250-3220. ISBN: 3-8055-4324-7.
ST Miscellaneous Descriptors
HUMAN ANTINEOPLASTIC-DRUG ENZYMES UREA CREATININE BILIRUBIN ELECTROLYTES LASSITUDE BREAST **CANCER** METASTASIS
RN 57-13-6 (UREA)
60-27-5 (CREATININE)
635-65-4 (BILIRUBIN)
82413-20-5 (DROLOXIFENE)

L4 ANSWER 710 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI LIVER PATHOLOGY FOLLOWING HEPATIC ARTERIAL INFUSION CHEMOTHERAPY HEPATIC TOXICITY WITH 5 FLUORO-2'-DEOXYURIDINE
AN 1986:96784 TOXCENTER
CP Copyright 2002 BIOSIS
DN BA82:94610
TI LIVER PATHOLOGY FOLLOWING HEPATIC ARTERIAL INFUSION CHEMOTHERAPY HEPATIC TOXICITY WITH 5 FLUORO-2'-DEOXYURIDINE
AU DORIA M I JR; SHEPARD K V; LEVIN B; RIDDELL R H

CS DEP. PATHOL., MCMASTER UNIV. MED. CENT., 1200 MAIN ST. WEST, HAMILTON, ONTARIO L8N 3Z5, CANADA.
SO CANCER (PHILA), (**1986**) 58 (4), 855-861
CODEN: CANCAR. ISSN: 0008-543X.
FS BIOSIS
OS BIOSIS 1986:419076
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
AB The authors reviewed the liver histopathology and the clinical features of eight patients with liver metastases from colorectal **cancer** who were treated by hepatic arterial infusion chemotherapy (HAIC) via an implantable pump (Infusaid). Before HAIC, these patients had no evidence of hepatitis, and results of liver biopsies performed on three patients showed only minor morphologic alterations. All the liver tumors responded to HAIC, but all patients developed hepatitis. Clinical findings included nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and jaundice. Serum transaminases, alkaline phosphatase and bilirubin levels were increased. Clinical observations suggested that 5-fluoro-2'-deoxyuridine (FUDR), the predominant drug given, was the hepatotoxic agent. Toxic effects were hepatocyte necrosis, steatosis, cholestasis, central vein sclerosis, and alterations in the portal triad. In addition, central vein lesions like those in venoocclusive disease, and micronodular cirrhosis resembling that induced by alcohol, were encountered. Although individual susceptibility to FUDR appeared to vary, protal triad fibrosis was present in all eight cases and, together with central vein sclerosis and cirrhosis, appeared to be related to the dose and duration of HAIC.
SO CANCER (PHILA), (**1986**) 58 (4), 855-861
CODEN: CANCAR. ISSN: 0008-543X.
AB The authors reviewed the liver histopathology and the clinical features of eight patients with liver metastases from colorectal **cancer** who were treated by hepatic arterial infusion chemotherapy (HAIC) via an implantable pump (Infusaid). Before HAIC, these patients had no. . .
ST Miscellaneous Descriptors
HUMAN FLOXURIDINE ANTINEOPLASTIC COLORECTAL **CANCER** LIVER BIOPSY HEPATITIS NAUSEA VOMITING ABDOMINAL PAIN JAUNDICE SERUM TRANSAMINASE ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE BILIRUBIN HEPATOCYTE NECROSIS STEATOSIS CHOLESTASIS CENTRAL VEIN SCLEROSIS. . .
RN 50-91-9 (5 FLUORO-2'-DEOXYURIDINE)
50-91-9 (FLOXURIDINE)
635-65-4 (BILIRUBIN)
9001-78-9 (ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE)
9031-66-7 (TRANSAMINASE)

L4 ANSWER 711 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI MITOXANTRONE IN HEPATIC DYSFUNCTION FACTORS INFLUENCING TOXICITY AND RESPONSE
AN 1986:93725 TOXCENTER
CP Copyright 2002 BIOSIS
DN BR31:78074
TI MITOXANTRONE IN HEPATIC DYSFUNCTION FACTORS INFLUENCING TOXICITY AND RESPONSE
AU CHLEBOWSKI R T; TONG M; BULCAVAGE L; WOODWARD D
CS HARBOR-UCLA MED. CENT., TORRANCE, CALIF. 90509.
SO TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., USA, MAY 4-6, 1986. PROC AM SOC CLIN ONCOL ANNU MEET. (**1986**) 5 (0), 46
CODEN: PMAODO.
DT Conference
FS BIOSIS
OS BIOSIS 1986:392454
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116

SO. . . THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., USA, MAY 4-6, 1986. PROC AM SOC CLIN ONCOL ANNU MEET. (**1986**) 5 (0), 46
CODEN: PMAODO.
ST Miscellaneous Descriptors
ABSTRACT HUMAN BILIRUBIN BREAST **CANCER** MYELOSUPPRESSION
RN **635-65-4** (BILIRUBIN)
65271-80-9 (MITOXANTRONE)

L4 ANSWER 712 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI ERYTHROMYCIN OTOTOXICITY AND ACUTE PSYCHOTIC REACTION IN **CANCER** PATIENTS WITH HEPATIC DYSFUNCTION
AN 1986:80855 TOXCENTER
CP Copyright 2002 BIOSIS
DN BA82:26015
TI ERYTHROMYCIN OTOTOXICITY AND ACUTE PSYCHOTIC REACTION IN **CANCER** PATIENTS WITH HEPATIC DYSFUNCTION
AU UMSTEAD G S; NEUMANN K H
CS DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY, WILLIAM BEAUMONT HOSITAL, 3601 W 13 MILE RD., ROYAL OAK, MICH. 48072.
SO ARCH INTERN MED, (**1986**) 146 (5), 897-899
CODEN: AIMDAP. ISSN: 0003-9926.
FS BIOSIS
OS BIOSIS 1986:282152
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
AB Two cases of severe hearing loss to intravenous administration of erythromycin lactobionate are described. Documented bilateral sensorineuronal hearing loss developed in both patients and gradually improved when the dose of erythromycin was decreased. Neither patient had severe renal dysfunction (documented clearances of 25 to 30 mL/min), but both had hepatic dysfunction with elevated bilirubin levels. Additionally, both were receiving other ototoxic drugs concurrently. Both patients also had an acute psychotic reaction that was temporally related to the ototoxicity and high-dose erythromycin therapy.
TI ERYTHROMYCIN OTOTOXICITY AND ACUTE PSYCHOTIC REACTION IN **CANCER** PATIENTS WITH HEPATIC DYSFUNCTION
SO ARCH INTERN MED, (**1986**) 146 (5), 897-899
CODEN: AIMDAP. ISSN: 0003-9926.
RN 114-07-8 (ERYTHROMYCIN)
635-65-4 (BILIRUBIN)

L4 ANSWER 713 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Evaluation of toxic effects following administration of monoclonal antibody MBr1 in patients with breast **cancer**
AN 1986:44343 TOXCENTER
DN 86290649 PubMed ID: 2874647
TI Evaluation of toxic effects following administration of monoclonal antibody MBr1 in patients with breast **cancer**
AU Cascinelli N; Doci R; Belli F; Nava M; Marolda R; Costa A; Menard S; Terno G
SO TUMORI, (**1986 Jun 30**) 72 (3) 267-71.
Journal Code: WJS; 0111356. ISSN: 0300-8916.
CY Italy
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
FS MEDLINE
OS MEDLINE 86290649
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
AB Twelve patients with disseminated breast **cancer** were injected with monoclonal antibody MBr1 at the National **Cancer** Institute of Milan, Italy, from January 1983 to March 1985. The first seven

patients had advanced disease and the remaining five operable breast **cancer**. In the first seven patients the initial dosage of MBr1 was 0.5 mg and was doubled in the next patient up to 16 mg. The last five women received 10 mg of MBr1. No general side effects such as bronchospasm, hypotension, immediate or delayed allergic reactions were observed. Four patients who were injected with 10 mg or more experienced fever, shudder and vague abdominal and articular pain. The following tests were monitored: R.B.C., W.B.C., percentage of lymphocytes, blood glucose, urea nitrogen and creatinine, serum levels of Na+, K+, Cl-, total proteins levels, albumins and globulins, bilirubin, GOT, GPT, alkaline phosphatase, LDH, amylase, gamma GT and CPK. No major modifications were observed: a limited increase of the transaminases, LDH and gamma GT was evident at the last check. An early temporary alteration of CPK was observed in the four patients who had symptoms. Serum levels of MBr1 are detectable immediately after injection starting from 4 mg, and all sera were negative 48 hours later. It is concluded that the scanty toxicity allows to continue clinical investigations to verify the linkage between MBr1 and Ca-MBr1 "in vivo" after a single injection of no more than 16 mg of the MoAb. The increase of this dosage as well as multiple injections do not seem safe at present.

TI Evaluation of toxic effects following administration of monoclonal antibody MBr1 in patients with breast **cancer**

SO TUMORI, (**1986 Jun 30**) 72 (3) 267-71.
Journal Code: WJS; 0111356. ISSN: 0300-8916.

AB Twelve patients with disseminated breast **cancer** were injected with monoclonal antibody MBr1 at the National **Cancer** Institute of Milan, Italy, from January 1983 to March 1985. The first seven patients had advanced disease and the remaining five operable breast **cancer**. In the first seven patients the initial dosage of MBr1 was 0.5 mg and was doubled in the next patient. . .

RN 60-27-5 (Creatinine)
635-65-4 (Bilirubin)
7440-09-7 (Potassium)
7440-23-5 (Sodium)

L4 ANSWER 714 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

TI Phase II study of mitoxantrone in patients with mesothelioma: a National **Cancer** Institute of Canada Clinical Trials Group Study

AN 1986:41982 TOXCENTER

DN 86271839 PubMed ID: 3731150

TI Phase II study of mitoxantrone in patients with mesothelioma: a National **Cancer** Institute of Canada Clinical Trials Group Study

AU Eisenhauer E A; Evans W K; Raghavan D; Desmeules M J; Murray N R; Stuart-Harris R; Wilson K S

SO CANCER TREATMENT REPORTS, (**1986 Aug**) 70 (8) 1029-30.
Journal Code: CNM; 7607107. ISSN: 0361-5960.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

FS MEDLINE

OS MEDLINE 86271839

LA English

ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116

TI Phase II study of mitoxantrone in patients with mesothelioma: a National **Cancer** Institute of Canada Clinical Trials Group Study

SO CANCER TREATMENT REPORTS, (**1986 Aug**) 70 (8) 1029-30.
Journal Code: CNM; 7607107. ISSN: 0361-5960.

RN 60-27-5 (Creatinine)
635-65-4 (Bilirubin)
65271-80-9 (Mitoxantrone)

L4 ANSWER 715 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

TI Toxicity of oral N-methylformamide in three phase II trials: a report from the National **Cancer** Institute of Canada Clinical Trials Group

AN 1986:38287 TOXCENTER
DN 86244780 PubMed ID: 3719579
TI Toxicity of oral N-methylformamide in three phase II trials: a report from the National **Cancer** Institute of Canada Clinical Trials Group
AU Eisenhauer E A; Weinerman B H; Kerr I; Quirt I
SO CANCER TREATMENT REPORTS, (**1986 Jul**) 70 (7) 881-3.
Journal Code: CNM; 7607107. ISSN: 0361-5960.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
FS MEDLINE
OS MEDLINE 86244780
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
AB Three National **Cancer** Institute of Canada phase II studies of N-methylformamide (NMF), given in a three times/week oral schedule, closed early because of frequent and occasionally severe toxicity. Eighteen of 41 (44%) cycles of treatment were not completed because of problems with NMF-induced hepatic and gastrointestinal toxicity. Several other reactions occurred, including skin rashes, abdominal pain, and gastritis, which were drug induced. One death occurred on study and was thought to be due in part to NMF toxicity. Further work exploring alternative schedules is needed before phase II studies of oral NMF can be done.
TI Toxicity of oral N-methylformamide in three phase II trials: a report from the National **Cancer** Institute of Canada Clinical Trials Group
SO CANCER TREATMENT REPORTS, (**1986 Jul**) 70 (7) 881-3.
Journal Code: CNM; 7607107. ISSN: 0361-5960.
AB Three National **Cancer** Institute of Canada phase II studies of N-methylformamide (NMF), given in a three times/week oral schedule, closed early because of. . .
RN 123-39-7 (methylformamide)
635-65-4 (Bilirubin)

L4 ANSWER 716 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Serum beta-N-acetyl hexosaminidase (beta-NAH) as a discriminant between malignant and benign extrahepatic biliary obstruction: comparison with carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA)
AN 1986:11355 TOXCENTER
DN 86055915 PubMed ID: 2933260
TI Serum beta-N-acetyl hexosaminidase (beta-NAH) as a discriminant between malignant and benign extrahepatic biliary obstruction: comparison with carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA)
AU Scapa E; Thomas P; Loewenstein M S; Zamcheck N
NC CA-04486 (NCI)
SO EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF CANCER AND CLINICAL ONCOLOGY, (**1985 Sep**) 21 (9) 1037-42.
Journal Code: ENW; 8112045. ISSN: 0277-5379.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
FS MEDLINE
OS MEDLINE 86055915
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
AB Fifty-one patients (16 with malignant extrahepatic biliary obstruction, ten with benign extrahepatic biliary obstruction, eight with alcoholic liver disease, five with viral hepatitis and 12 with liver metastases) and 19 adult healthy controls were studied with determinations of beta-N-acetyl hexosaminidase (a lysosomal enzyme which is cleared from the circulation by the Kupffer cells), carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), serum bilirubin, alkaline-phosphatase and aspartate aminotransferase (AST). Both CEA and beta-NAH were elevated in each disease group. Elevated beta-NAH levels distinguished between benign and malignant extrahepatic biliary obstruction better than CEA levels. Beta-NAH levels for the

malignant and the benign groups were 47.6 +/- 14.7 U/l and 23.0 +/- 4.7 U/l (mean +/- S.D.) respectively. The groups differed significantly (P less than 0.001). Plasma CEA levels for both groups were 18.7 +/- 38.9 and 7.2 +/- 3.3 ng/ml (mean +/- S.D.) respectively. Beta-NAH levels for the 19 normal controls were 15.8 +/- 3.5 U/l (mean +/- S.D.). Beta-NAH also was significantly elevated in patients with hepatic metastases (36.9 +/- 20.1 U/l). In 25 **cancer** patients with metastases other than in the liver beta-NAH levels (18.3 +/- 5.2) were not significantly elevated over the control group. It has potential value as a marker for non-CEA-producing liver metastases.

SO EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF CANCER AND CLINICAL ONCOLOGY, (**1985 Sep**) 21 (9) 1037-42.
Journal Code: ENW; 8112045. ISSN: 0277-5379.

AB . . U/l (mean +/- S.D.). Beta-NAH also was significantly elevated in patients with hepatic metastases (36.9 +/- 20.1 U/l). In 25 **cancer** patients with metastases other than in the liver beta-NAH levels (18.3 +/- 5.2) were not significantly elevated over the control. . .

RN **635-65-4** (Bilirubin)

L4 ANSWER 717 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

TI LIVER FUNCTION AFTER RADIATION THERAPY OF STOMACH AND LARYNGEAL **CANCER** WITH METRONIDAZOLE RADIOSENSITIZATION

AN 1985:93681 TOXCENTER

CP Copyright 2002 BIOSIS

DN BA80:69476

TI LIVER FUNCTION AFTER RADIATION THERAPY OF STOMACH AND LARYNGEAL **CANCER** WITH METRONIDAZOLE RADIOSENSITIZATION

AU D'YAKOVA A M; STEFANI N V; ANDREEV V G; SENOKOSOV N I; PAVLOV V V; BERDOV B A

CS RES. INST. MED. RADIOL., ACAD. MED. SCI. USSR, OBNINSK, USSR.

SO MED RADIOL, (**1984 (RECD 1985)**) 29 (12), 49-54
CODEN: MERAA9. ISSN: 0025-8334.

FS BIOSIS

OS BIOSIS 1985:399484

LA Russian

ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116

AB The use of metronidazole [Mz] in radiation therapy of laryngeal **cancer** (SFD = 20 Gy [gray]) as a radiosensitizer of tumor hypoxic cells resulted in changes of the liver function tests: a decrease in the cholinesterase activity, a decrease in the level of cholesterol and albumin esters in the blood serum that characterize synthetic liver function. Similar though more noticeable in amounts shifts were marked in stomach **cancer** patients following preoperative irradiation (SFD = 20 Gy). A slight decrease in AP [acid phosphatase] activity and a decrease in LDH [lactic dehydrogenase] activity below the initial level were simultaneously noted in the latter group as opposed to the group of laryngeal **cancer** patients. The deviations from the initial level of such liver function indices as bilirubin and total protein level, alanine and asparagine aminotransferase activity did not depend on the incorporation of metronidazole in the radiotherapeutic scheme and developed one way in the intervention and control groups of patients disregarding tumor site. The comparison of shifts of the liver tests in stomach and laryngeal **cancer** patients in whom tumor site was responsible for the incorporation of the liver in the irradiated zone or for the distance from it, made it possible to regard MZ direct toxic effect and its radiosensitizing effect on the hepatic tissue as causes of the observed deviations.

TI LIVER FUNCTION AFTER RADIATION THERAPY OF STOMACH AND LARYNGEAL **CANCER** WITH METRONIDAZOLE RADIOSENSITIZATION

SO MED RADIOL, (**1984 (RECD 1985)**) 29 (12), 49-54
CODEN: MERAA9. ISSN: 0025-8334.

AB The use of metronidazole [Mz] in radiation therapy of laryngeal

cancer (SFD = 20 Gy [gray]) as a radiosensitizer of tumor hypoxic cells resulted in changes of the liver function tests:. . . in the blood serum that characterize synthetic liver function. Similar though more noticeable in amounts shifts were marked in stomach **cancer** patients following preoperative irradiation (SFD = 20 Gy). A slight decrease in AP [acid phosphatase] activity and a decrease in. . . dehydrogenase] activity below the initial level were simultaneously noted in the latter group as opposed to the group of laryngeal **cancer** patients. The deviations from the initial level of such liver function indices as bilirubin and total protein level, alanine and. . . and control groups of patients disregarding tumor site. The comparison of shifts of the liver tests in stomach and laryngeal **cancer** patients in whom tumor site was responsible for the incorporation of the liver in the irradiated zone or for the. . .

RN 57-88-5 (CHOLESTEROL)
443-48-1 (METRONIDAZOLE)
635-65-4 (BILIRUBIN)
9001-08-5 (CHOLINESTERASE)
56-41-7Q, 6898-94-8Q (ALANINE)

L4 ANSWER 718 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Treatment with secretin and a cholecystokinin-like peptide in patients with pancreatic **cancer**. A pilot study
AN 1985:26715 TOXCENTER
DN 85168051 PubMed ID: 6085189
TI Treatment with secretin and a cholecystokinin-like peptide in patients with pancreatic **cancer**. A pilot study
AU Steffensrud S; Erichsen H; Roysland P; Halvorsen T B; Klepp R; Klepp O; Wunsch E; Petersen H
SO SCANDINAVIAN JOURNAL OF GASTROENTEROLOGY, (**1984 Oct**) 19 (7) 909-15.
Journal Code: UCS; 0060105. ISSN: 0036-5521.
CY Norway
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
FS MEDLINE
OS MEDLINE 85168051
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
AB Secretin and cholecystokinin (CCK) have trophic effects on the pancreas and may therefore have a place in the treatment of pancreatic **cancer**. The present study was performed to examine whether these hormones may cause harm in patients with pancreatic **cancer** receiving cytostatics. The cytostatics were 5-fluorouracil, adriamycin, and mitomycin C(FAM). Secretin plus Thr28Nle31CCK25-33, in doses stimulating pancreatic secretion to about 60% of maximal, were given as a continuous 6-day intravenous infusion just before (four patients) or immediately after (five patients) starting treatment with FAM. Five patients received FAM only. When considering symptoms, laboratory findings, abdominal CT scans, and survival, no evidence was found that secretin and CCK may cause serious or unpleasant side effects in patients with pancreatic **cancer** receiving cytostatics.
TI Treatment with secretin and a cholecystokinin-like peptide in patients with pancreatic **cancer**. A pilot study
SO SCANDINAVIAN JOURNAL OF GASTROENTEROLOGY, (**1984 Oct**) 19 (7) 909-15.
Journal Code: UCS; 0060105. ISSN: 0036-5521.
AB. . . and cholecystokinin (CCK) have trophic effects on the pancreas and may therefore have a place in the treatment of pancreatic **cancer** . The present study was performed to examine whether these hormones may cause harm in patients with pancreatic **cancer** receiving cytostatics. The cytostatics were 5-fluorouracil, adriamycin, and

mitomycin C(FAM). Secretin plus Thr28Nle31CCK25-33, in doses stimulating pancreatic secretion to about. . . survival, no evidence was found that secretin and CCK may cause serious or unpleasant side effects in patients with pancreatic **cancer** receiving cytostatics.
RN 1393-25-5 (Secretin)
23214-92-8 (Doxorubicin)
51-21-8 (Fluorouracil)
635-65-4 (Bilirubin)
9011-97-6 (Cholecystokinin)

L4 ANSWER 719 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI HEPATIC VENO OCCLUSIVE DISEASE SEEN FOLLOWING BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTATION
AN 1984:58396 TOXCENTER
CP Copyright 2002 BIOSIS
DN BR27:36822
TI HEPATIC VENO OCCLUSIVE DISEASE SEEN FOLLOWING BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTATION
AU HATTORI K-I; OHTAKE S; KONDO K
CS THIRD DEP. INTERNAL MED., KANAZAWA UNIV. SCH. MED., KANAZAWA.
SO 80TH ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC SESSION OF THE JAPANESE SOCIETY OF INTERNAL MEDICINE, OSAKA, JAPAN, APR. 6-7, 1983. JPN J MED. Jpn. J. Med., (**1983 (RECD 1984)**) 22 (4), 310
CODEN: JJMDAT. ISSN: 0021-5120.
DT Conference
FS BIOSIS
OS BIOSIS 1984:120330
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
SO. . . SCIENTIFIC SESSION OF THE JAPANESE SOCIETY OF INTERNAL MEDICINE, OSAKA, JAPAN, APR. 6-7, 1983. JPN J MED. Jpn. J. Med., (**1983 (RECD 1984)**) 22 (4), 310
CODEN: JJMDAT. ISSN: 0021-5120.
ST Miscellaneous Descriptors
ABSTRACT HUMAN CORTICO STEROIDS BILIRUBIN IRRADIATION ANTI **CANCER** DRUGS
RN **635-65-4** (BILIRUBIN)

L4 ANSWER 720 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Hyperthermochemotherapeutic in vivo isolated perfusion of the rat liver
AN 1983:19246 TOXCENTER
DN 83128876 PubMed ID: 6825049
TI Hyperthermochemotherapeutic in vivo isolated perfusion of the rat liver
AU Miyazaki M; Makowka L; Falk R E; Falk W; Venturi D; Ambus U; Falk J A
SO CANCER, (**1983 Apr 1**) 51 (7) 1254-60.
Journal Code: CLZ; 0374236. ISSN: 0008-543X.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
FS MEDLINE
OS MEDLINE 83128876
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
AB This report describes a system of in vivo isolated perfusion of the rat liver. The effects of perfusion with 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) (0.125-1.5 g/kg) on survival, liver function, and hepatic regeneration are studied. A dose of 0.125-0.25 g/kg of 5-FU produced acceptable toxicity with 0% and 25% mortality rate, but induced liver dysfunction indicated by abnormal biochemical values and severe inhibition of hepatic regeneration. Doses of 0.5 g/kg, 1.0 g/kg, and 1.5 g/kg produced a mortality of 60%, 100%, and 100%, respectively. Regional hyperthermia (37-43 degrees C) achieved by perfusion of the liver with heated saline produced an adverse effect on survival, liver function and hepatic regeneration, which are both temperature- and perfusion time-dependent. Hyperthermochemotherapy using in vivo isolated hepatic perfusion might be acceptable for the treatment

of unresectable liver **cancer**, but should not be utilized as an adjuvant therapy prior to hepatic resection without the use of hepatic growth factors which could reverse the inhibitory effect of hepatic perfusion.

SO CANCER, (**1983 Apr 1**) 51 (7) 1254-60.
Journal Code: CLZ; 0374236. ISSN: 0008-543X.

AB. . . temperature- and perfusion time-dependent. Hyperthermochemotherapy using in vivo isolated hepatic perfusion might be acceptable for the treatment of unresectable liver **cancer**, but should not be utilized as an adjuvant therapy prior to hepatic resection without the use of hepatic growth factors. . .

RN 51-21-8 (Fluorouracil)
635-65-4 (Bilirubin)
7647-14-5 (Sodium Chloride)
9007-49-2 (DNA)

L4 ANSWER 721 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI EFFECT OF PIRENZEPINE ON GASTRIC ULCER WITH RANDOMIZED DOUBLE-BLIND METHOD
AN 1981:62502 TOXCENTER
CP Copyright 2002 BIOSIS
DN BA71:40494
TI EFFECT OF PIRENZEPINE ON GASTRIC ULCER WITH RANDOMIZED DOUBLE-BLIND METHOD
AU MIYOSHI A; OHE K; INOUE M; TAKEMOTO T; KAWAMURA S; KITA S; KISHI S; NAKAJIMA T; HOSONO T; ET AL
CS 1ST DIV., DEP. INT. MED., FAC. MED., HIROSHIMA UNIV.
SO JPN ARCH INTERN MED, (**1980**) 27 (2), 33-54
CODEN: NAHOAI. ISSN: 0021-4809.
FS BIOSIS
OS BIOSIS 1981:170502
LA Japanese
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116

AB Pirenzepine (P) [5, 11-Dihydro-11-[(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl) acetyl]-6-H-pyrido [2,3-b] [1, 4] benzodiazepine-6-one dihydrochloride] [75 mg/day] and 300 mg/day of gefarnate (G) were given to 252 patients (130 P and 122 G), with the randomized double-blind method for 8-12 wk. Endoscopic examination was made every 4 wk. Cases (9 and 6) were excluded from each group due to different indications such as gastric **cancer**. Cases 1 and 6 dropped out. Statistical analysis was made between 120 cases of P and 110 cases of G group. Improvement rate of subjective and objective symptoms were 88.3% (99/112 cases) for P and 69.4% (68/98 cases) for G ($P < 0.001$) after 8 wk. Improvement rate of ulcer was 87.5% (105/120 cases) for P and 69.1% (76/110 cases) for G ($P < 0.001$). There was no difference in overall safety rating. Utility rating was 86.7% (104/120 cases) for P and 68.2% (75/110 cases) for G ($P < 0.001$). Result of endoscopic findings at 4, 8 and 12 wk are significantly better ($P < 0.05$-0.01) in P group. Endoscopic findings at 8 wk in P group reveal that in 80 cases the ulcer was completely cured (66.7%), in 6 cases it was nearly cured, in 31 cases the size of ulcer was decreased and in 3 cases there were no change. G group at 8 wk show that in 53 cases the ulcer was completely cured (48.2%), in 10 cases it was nearly cured, in 43 cases the size of ulcer was decreased. The difference between P and G group is statistically significant ($P < 0.01$). Laboratory examinations on RBC [red blood cell], WBC [white blood cell] Hb, platelet, serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase [SGOT], serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase. [SGPT], alkaline phosphatase, lactate dehydrogenase, total bilirubin, $ZnSO_4$ turbidity test, tolbutamide tolerance test, blood urea nitrogen, urine protein, sediments, and sugar were carried out before, at 4 wk and after the trial period. No significant changes were observed in both groups except a slight increase in SGOT and SGPT in G group after 4 wk. As side effects, 3 dry mouth, 3 constipation, 2 extanthema and 1 felling of residual uria, were noticed in P group; and 1 dry mouth, 4 constipation, 2 extanthema and 1 diarrhea were observed in G group.

SO JPN ARCH INTERN MED, (**1980**) 27 (2), 33-54

CODEN: NAHOAI. ISSN: 0021-4809.

AB. . . made every 4 wk. Cases (9 and 6) were excluded from each group due to different indications such as gastric **cancer**. Cases 1 and 6 dropped out. Statistical analysis was made between 120 cases of P and 110 cases of G. . .

ST . . .
LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE HEMO GLOBIN BILIRUBIN PROTEIN SUGAR ZINC SULFATE TURBIDITY TEST TOLBUTAMIDE TOLERANCE TEST BLOOD UREA NITROGEN SIDE EFFECT GASTRIC **CANCER** CONSTIPATION EXANTHEMA DIARRHEA DRY MOUTH PHARMACODYNAMICS

RN 57-13-6 (UREA NITROGEN)
64-77-7 (TOLBUTAMIDE)
635-65-4 (BILIRUBIN)
7733-02-0 (ZINC SULFATE)
9000-86-6 (GLUTAMIC PYRUVIC TRANS AMINASE)
9000-97-9 (GLUTAMIC OXAL ACETIC TRANS AMINASE)
9001-60-9 (LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE)
9001-78-9 (ALKALINE. . .

L4 ANSWER 722 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI LACK OF VALUE OF SERUM GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE EC-2.3.2.2 IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF HEPATO BILIARY DISEASE
AN 1980:55894 TOXCENTER
CP Copyright 2002 BIOSIS
DN BA69:22012
TI LACK OF VALUE OF SERUM GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE EC-2.3.2.2 IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF HEPATO BILIARY DISEASE
AU ELLIS G; WORTHY E; GOLDBERG D M
CS DEP. BIOCHEM., HOSP. SICK CHILD., 555 UNIVERSITY AVE., TORONTO, ONT. M5G 1X8, CAN.
SO CLIN BIOCHEM, (**1979**) 12 (4), 142-145
CODEN: CLBIAS. ISSN: 0009-9120.
FS BIOSIS
OS BIOSIS 1980:147016
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
AB Serum .gamma.-glutamyl transferase (GGT, EC. 2.3.2.2.) was measured in 173 patients with diseases of the hepatobiliary system (including metastatic **cancer**) and in 90 patients who were subsequently shown to have primary diseases of other etiology. All patients had been selected because they had abnormal alkaline phosphatase, aspartate aminotransferase or bilirubin. Serum GGT was elevated in 97% of patients with primary hepatobiliary disease. The magnitude of the increase in GGT was variable in all groups and was unhelpful in differential diagnosis, even between medical and surgical cases. GGT was abnormal in 69 patients who did not have primary hepatobiliary disease (77%), an incidence higher than that for other enzyme tests performed. Because GGT was more susceptible than other tests to spurious elevation in the absence of hepatobiliary disease and was unhelpful in differential diagnosis, it has little value apart from monitoring alcohol abuse and enzyme induction.
SO CLIN BIOCHEM, (**1979**) 12 (4), 142-145
CODEN: CLBIAS. ISSN: 0009-9120.
AB Serum .gamma.-glutamyl transferase (GGT, EC. 2.3.2.2.) was measured in 173 patients with diseases of the hepatobiliary system (including metastatic **cancer**) and in 90 patients who were subsequently shown to have primary diseases of other etiology. All patients had been selected. . .
ST Miscellaneous Descriptors
HUMAN METASTATIC **CANCER** SPURIOUS ELEVATION ALCOHOL ABUSE ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE ASPARTATE AMINO TRANSFERASE BILIRUBIN
RN 64-17-5 (ALCOHOL)
635-65-4 (BILIRUBIN)
9000-97-9 (ASPARTATE AMINO TRANSFERASE)
9001-78-9 (ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE)

9046-27-9 (GAMMA GLUTAMYL TRANSFERASE)
9046-27-9 (EC-2.3.2.2)

L4 ANSWER 723 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI BIOCHEMICAL FEATURES OF INTRA HEPATIC CHOLESTASIS
AN 1980:52777 TOXCENTER
CP Copyright 2002 BIOSIS
DN BA69:1283
TI BIOCHEMICAL FEATURES OF INTRA HEPATIC CHOLESTASIS
AU GOLDBERG D M; SPOONER R J; ELLIS G; WARD A M
CS DEP. BIOCHEM., HOSP. SICK CHILD., 555 UNIVERSITY AVE., TORONTO, ONT. M5G 1X8, CAN.
SO AM J CLIN PATHOL, (**1979**) 71 (5), 557-563
CODEN: AJCPAI. ISSN: 0002-9173.
FS BIOSIS
OS BIOSIS 1980:126287
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
AB A study involving more than 1,000 patients suspected to have disease of the hepatobiliary system revealed 29 for whom the final diagnoses were intrahepatic cholestasis. Excluding 4 of these, who did not seek treatment until the disease was close to resolution, the remaining 25 patients, for whom data are presented, fell into the following etiologic categories: chlorpromazine (12 patients), pregnancy and use of oral contraceptives (8), other (5). Generally, normal values for immunoglobulins and antibody titers served to distinguish these patients from those who had acute and chronic hepatic parenchymal disease. Disproportionate elevation of the serum bilirubin concentration relative to serum enzymatic activities helped to distinguish intrahepatic from extrahepatic cholestasis. When the sum of the activities of serum alkaline phosphatase, 5'-nucleotidase, aspartate and alanine aminotransferases, and isocitrate dehydrogenase was divided by the serum bilirubin concentration, there was good resolution of the distinction between patients who had intrahepatic cholestasis and those who had primary biliary cirrhosis, early and late viral hepatitis, cholelithiasis and **cancers** of the pancreas and bile duct. Resolution was quite satisfactory when the numerator included alkaline phosphatase, 5'-nucleotidase and aspartate aminotransferase, but not when alkaline phosphatase alone, or alkaline phosphatase combined with 5'-nucleotidase, was employed. A pure excretory defect may be the essential lesion in this condition, with the integrity of the biliary epithelium and the hepatocyte being minimally compromised.
SO AM J CLIN PATHOL, (**1979**) 71 (5), 557-563
CODEN: AJCPAI. ISSN: 0002-9173.
AB. . . between patients who had intrahepatic cholestasis and those who had primary biliary cirrhosis, early and late viral hepatitis, cholelithiasis and **cancers** of the pancreas and bile duct. Resolution was quite satisfactory when the numerator included alkaline phosphatase, 5'-nucleotidase and aspartate aminotransferase,. . .
ST . . .
PHOSPHATASE 5-PRIME NUCLEOTIDASE ASPARTATE AMINO TRANSFERASE ALANINE AMINO TRANSFERASE ISO CITRATE DEHYDROGENASE CIRRHOSIS VIRAL HEPATITIS CHOLE LITHIASIS PANCREATIC BILE DUCT **CANCER**
RN 50-53-3 (CHLORPROMAZINE)
635-65-4 (BILIRUBIN)
9000-86-6 (ALANINE AMINO TRANSFERASE)
9000-97-9 (ASPARTATE AMINO TRANSFERASE)
9013-05-2 (PHOSPHATASE)
9033-33-4 (NUCLEOTIDASE)
9001-58-5Q, 9028-48-2Q (ISO CITRATE DEHYDROGENASE)

L4 ANSWER 724 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF RADIUM EXPOSURE IN FEMALE DIAL WORKERS LIVER FUNCTION

AND LIVER DISEASE
AN 1979:67703 TOXCENTER
CP Copyright 2002 BIOSIS
DN BA68:63705
TI LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF RADIUM EXPOSURE IN FEMALE DIAL WORKERS LIVER FUNCTION AND LIVER DISEASE
AU POLEDNAK A P
CS MED. HEALTH SCI. DIV., OAK RIDGE ASSOC. UNIV., P.O. BOX 117, OAK RIDGE, TENN. 37830, USA.
SO ENVIRON RES, (**1979**) 18 (2), 454-465
CODEN: ENVRAL. ISSN: 0013-9351.
FS BIOSIS
OS BIOSIS 1979:261201
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
AB Long-term effects of .alpha.-emitting radionuclides on the liver are addressed. Liver function test results and data on the prevalence of and mortality from diseases of the liver and biliary tract were examined among women who were first employed before 1930 in the USA randium watch-dial painting industry and who had a Ra body burden measurement while living (1958-1976). There was little evidence for a relationship between Ra intake dose (initial systemic burden in .mu.Ci) and serum levels of albumin, total bilirubin, glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase (SGOT) or cholesterol in 142 long-term survivors, using both univariate and multivariate statistical analyses. Mean SGOT level was significantly higher in the highest intake-dose (.gtoreq. 50 .mu.Ci) than in the lower intake-dose groups, suggesting the need for continued clinical follow-up. Among 264 women with a serum alkaline phosphatase determination, a lack of significant association with intake-dose was noted. The prevalence of diagnosed diseases of the liver or biliary tract (i.e., cirrhosis, infectious hepatitis and cholecystitis) was not significantly related to intake-dose level in 683 women, nor were the observed numbers of deaths from cirrhosis of the liver or liver **cancer** significantly increased relative to the USA white female population. The findings were discussed in terms of estimated absorbed (rad) doses and in relation to the findings of studies on other radiation-exposed human populations.
SO ENVIRON RES, (**1979**) 18 (2), 454-465
CODEN: ENVRAL. ISSN: 0013-9351.
AB. . . to intake-dose level in 683 women, nor were the observed numbers of deaths from cirrhosis of the liver or liver **cancer** significantly increased relative to the USA white female population. The findings were discussed in terms of estimated absorbed (rad) doses. . .
ST Miscellaneous Descriptors
USA INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS CIRRHOSIS BILIARY DISEASES MORTALITY CHOLECYSTITIS LIVER **CANCER** ALBUMIN BILIRUBIN CHOLESTEROL GLUTAMIC OXAL ACETIC TRANS AMINASE SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE
RN 57-88-5 (CHOLESTEROL)
635-65-4 (BILIRUBIN)
7440-14-4 (RADIUM)
9000-97-9 (GLUTAMIC OXAL ACETIC TRANS AMINASE)
9013-05-2 (PHOSPHATASE)

L4 ANSWER 725 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI METABOLIC CHANGES FOLLOWING THE INTRA VENOUS INFUSION OF CORYNEBACTERIUM-PARVUM IN MAN
AN 1979:64619 TOXCENTER
CP Copyright 2002 BIOSIS
DN BA68:42716
TI METABOLIC CHANGES FOLLOWING THE INTRA VENOUS INFUSION OF CORYNEBACTERIUM-PARVUM IN MAN
AU ROYLE G; GILL P G
CS NUFFIELD DEP. SURG., UNIV. OXF., RADCLIFFE INFIRM., OXFORD, ENGL., UK.
SO CANCER (PHILA), (**1979**) 43 (4), 1328-1330

CODEN: CANCAR. ISSN: 0008-543X.
FS BIOSIS
OS BIOSIS 1979:240212
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
AB The acute changes in concentrations of key blood metabolites and liver function tests were measured following i.v. infusion of C. parvum in 9 healthy patients who recently underwent resection of a colorectal **cancer**. Blood glucose, lactate and ketone body concentrations significantly increased over a 5 h study period: blood alanine fell during the same period. Plasma bilirubin, GOT [glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase] and urea were significantly elevated 24 h after C. parvum. Plasma albumin and cholesterol concentrations were significantly lower 24 h after C. parvum. These changes are similar to the alterations in hepatic metabolism previously described in clinical bacterial infections, and indicate parenchymal cell damage and reduced synthetic activity. They are potentially important in relation to the treatment of **cancer** with combined modalities where drug metabolism or excretion may be affected.
SO CANCER (PHILA), (**1979**) 43 (4), 1328-1330
CODEN: CANCAR. ISSN: 0008-543X.
AB. . . tests were measured following i.v. infusion of C. parvum in 9 healthy patients who recently underwent resection of a colorectal **cancer**. Blood glucose, lactate and ketone body concentrations significantly increased over a 5 h study period: blood alanine fell during the. . . infections, and indicate parenchymal cell damage and reduced synthetic activity. They are potentially important in relation to the treatment of **cancer** with combined modalities where drug metabolism or excretion may be affected.
ST Miscellaneous Descriptors
PROPIONIBACTERIUM-ACNES BACTERIAL INFECTION LIVER FUNCTION COLO RECTAL **CANCER** RESECTION BLOOD GLUCOSE LACTATE KETONE BODY ALANINE BILIRUBIN GLUTAMIC OXAL ACETIC TRANS AMINASE UREA ALBUMIN CHOLESTEROL
RN 50-99-7 (GLUCOSE)
57-13-6 (UREA)
57-88-5 (CHOLESTEROL)
113-21-3 (LACTATE)
635-65-4 (BILIRUBIN)
9000-97-9 (GLUTAMIC OXAL ACETIC TRANS AMINASE)
56-41-7Q, 6898-94-8Q (ALANINE)

L4 ANSWER 726 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI PHASE 1 STUDY OF HYCANTHONE
AN 1979:50978 TOXCENTER
CP Copyright 2002 BIOSIS
DN BA67:23498
TI PHASE 1 STUDY OF HYCANTHONE
AU LEGHA S S; GROSE W E; BODEY G P
CS DEP. DEV. THER., UNIV. TEX. SYST. CANCER CENT., M.D. ANDERSON HOSP. AND TUMOR INST., 6723 BERTNER AVE., HOUSTON, TEX. 77030, USA.
SO CANCER TREAT REP, (**1978**) 62 (8), 1173-1176
CODEN: CTRRDO. ISSN: 0361-5960.
FS BIOSIS
OS BIOSIS 1979:143498
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
AB Hycanthone was given to patients (15) with metastatic **cancer** to determine the maximum tolerable dose. The drug was administered in 5-day courses at 3 wk intervals. The starting dose was 30 mg/m2/day and the highest dose level reached was 90 mg/m2/day. The most common (13 patients) side effect was nausea and/or vomiting. The dose-limiting toxicity was toxic hepatitis manifested as elevation in serum

transaminases in 8 of 15 patients and an increase in serum bilirubin in 3 patients. Hepatotoxicity was dose-related and was observed in 2 of 25 courses given at the dose level of .ltoreq. 70 mg/m2 compared to 7 of 9 courses given at the dose level of .gtoreq. 80 mg/m2. Because of an unacceptable incidence of hepatotoxicity at higher doses, 70 mg/m2/day in 5-day courses appears to be a safe dose for phase II studies.

SO CANCER TREAT REP, (**1978**) 62 (8), 1173-1176
CODEN: CTRRDO. ISSN: 0361-5960.

AB Hycanthone was given to patients (15) with metastatic **cancer** to determine the maximum tolerable dose. The drug was administered in 5-day courses at 3 wk intervals. The starting dose. . .

ST Miscellaneous Descriptors
HUMAN ANTINEOPLASTIC-DRUG BILIRUBIN SERUM TRANS AMINASES METASTATIC **CANCER** SIDE EFFECTS NAUSEA VOMITING TOXIC HEPATITIS

RN **635-65-4** (BILIRUBIN)
3105-97-3 (HYCANTHONE)
9031-66-7D (TRANS AMINASES)

L4 ANSWER 727 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

TI A PROSPECTIVE STUDY OF HEPATO CELLULAR FUNCTION AFTER REPEATED EXPOSURES TO HALOTHANE OR ENFLURANE IN WOMEN UNDERGOING RADIUM THERAPY FOR CERVICAL **CANCER**

AN 1978:48731 TOXCENTER

CP Copyright 2002 BIOSIS

DN BA65:22249

TI A PROSPECTIVE STUDY OF HEPATO CELLULAR FUNCTION AFTER REPEATED EXPOSURES TO HALOTHANE OR ENFLURANE IN WOMEN UNDERGOING RADIUM THERAPY FOR CERVICAL **CANCER**

AU ALLEN P J; DOWNING J W

CS DEP. ANAESTH., FAC. MED., UNIV. NATAL, DURBAN, S. AFR.

SO BR J ANAESTH, (**1977**) 49 (10), 1035-1040
CODEN: BJANAD. ISSN: 0007-0912.

FS BIOSIS

OS BIOSIS 1978:135249

LA English

ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116

AB Ninety-nine black females receiving Ra therapy for carcinoma of the cervix uteri under halothane (50 patients) or enflurane (49 patients) anesthesia were studied. Thirty-six received a 2nd and 13 a 3rd exposure to halothane or enflurane. There were no significant changes from the control values in the serum concentrations of aspartate aminotransferase (s.g.o.t.), .gamma.-glutamyl transpeptidase (.gamma.GT), lactic dehydrogenase (SLD), alkaline phosphatase (SAP) or proteins. Total serum bilirubin (TSB) decreased significantly during the 1st exposure to enflurane ($P < 0.01$). This trend was reversed with subsequent anesthetics in the halothane and enflurane-treated groups.

TI. . . PROSPECTIVE STUDY OF HEPATO CELLULAR FUNCTION AFTER REPEATED EXPOSURES TO HALOTHANE OR ENFLURANE IN WOMEN UNDERGOING RADIUM THERAPY FOR CERVICAL **CANCER**

SO BR J ANAESTH, (**1977**) 49 (10), 1035-1040
CODEN: BJANAD. ISSN: 0007-0912.

RN 151-67-7 (HALOTHANE)
635-65-4 (BILIRUBIN)
7440-14-4 (RADIUM)
13838-16-9 (ENFLURANE)

L4 ANSWER 728 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

TI INTRA HEPATIC ARTERIAL INFUSION OF COMBINATION OF MITOMYCIN C AND 5 FLUORO URACIL IN TREATMENT OF PRIMARY AND METASTATIC LIVER CARCINOMA

AN 1977:59990 TOXCENTER

CP Copyright 2002 BIOSIS

DN BA64:28048

TI INTRA HEPATIC ARTERIAL INFUSION OF COMBINATION OF MITOMYCIN C AND 5 FLUORO

URACIL IN TREATMENT OF PRIMARY AND METASTATIC LIVER CARCINOMA
AU MISRA N C; JAISWAL M S D; SINGH R V; DAS B
SO CANCER (PHILA), (**1977**) 39 (4), 1425-1429
CODEN: CANCAR. ISSN: 0008-543X.
FS BIOSIS
OS BIOSIS 1977:205684
LA Unavailable
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
AB Improvement in drug response and reduction of toxicity were observed after continuous intrahepatic arterial infusion of mytomycin-C (MMC) and 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) in 15 of 26 patients with primary or metastatic carcinoma of the liver. Serum bilirubin values of 10 mg/100 ml absence of ascites, extreme cachexia and impending hepatic failure were used as the criteria for admission of these patients into the study. The patients were given MMC in a dose of 0.08 mg/kg on day 1,5-FU in a dose of 8-10 mg/kg on days 2-5 and MMC on day 6. This schedule was reinitiated on days 8 and 15 for a total mean duration of 18 days. Maintenance therapy was given by the administration of these drugs at induction dosage alternated each week as a single 24 hourly i.v. infusion. Objective response to combination therapy was defined as a decrease of at least 50% in liver size and abnormal levels of serum alkaline phosphatase and glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase (SGOT), and near normal levels of serum bilirubin for a minimum period of 2 mo. The duration of objective response ranged from 3-16 mo., with a median of 8.2 mo. The median survival time for the responders was 7.2 mo. for patients with primary carcinoma and 9.4 mo. for patients with metastatic carcinoma of the liver as compared to 2 mo. for patients who failed to respond to treatment. Five of 12 patients who were refractory to MMC or 5-FU by i.v. infusion responded to the present combination drug therapy. Of 4 patients who died during induction therapy, 3 had liver failure and the 4th had pulmonary embolism. These studies provide evidence that combination therapy with MMC and 5-FU increases the survival time of patients with hepatic **cancer**, presumably due to the synergistic action of these drugs which permits the use of a low dosage schedule and has less toxic effects.
SO CANCER (PHILA), (**1977**) 39 (4), 1425-1429
CODEN: CANCAR. ISSN: 0008-543X.
AB. . . embolism. These studies provide evidence that combination therapy with MMC and 5-FU increases the survival time of patients with hepatic **cancer**, presumably due to the synergistic action of these drugs which permits the use of a low dosage schedule and has. . .
RN 50-07-7 (MITOMYCIN-C)
51-21-8 (5-FLUOROURACIL)
635-65-4 (BILIRUBIN)
9000-97-9 (GLUTAMIC OXAL ACETIC TRANS AMINASE)
9013-05-2 (PHOSPHATASE)

L4 ANSWER 729 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI THE EFFECT OF ORGANO CHLORINE PESTICIDES ON THE HUMAN BODY
AN 1977:59478 TOXCENTER
CP Copyright 2002 BIOSIS
DN BA64:23867
TI THE EFFECT OF ORGANO CHLORINE PESTICIDES ON THE HUMAN BODY
AU VROCHINSKII K K; MAKOVSKII V N; STEFANSKII K S
SO GIG SANIT, (**1976 (RECD 1977)**) (12), 84-86
CODEN: GISAAA. ISSN: 0016-9900.
FS BIOSIS
OS BIOSIS 1977:201503
LA Unavailable
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
AB Studies are reviewed dealing with the effect of organochlorine pesticides (DDT, lindane, aldrin, dieldrin and heptachlor) on various human body systems and incidence of pathologies. Correlations have been made between

accumulation of these substances and pathologies of the liver, cachexia, carcinoma, premature birth, lung **cancer**, leukemia, subacute myeloopticoneuropathy, malignant neoplasma, aplastic anemia, atrophy of the bone marrow, neurological syndromes and kidney diseases. Organochlorine pesticides accumulate in tumors, are transferable to nursing infants and stimulate the concentration of enzyme proteins, leading to accelerated metabolism of some drugs and reduction of blood plasma bilirubin. In the assessment of pathways of pesticide entrance into the human body related to their use, for example, as larvicides, it is essential to remember that the danger is not so much from water, but from fish in the human diet.

SO GIG SANIT, (**1976 (RECD 1977)**) (12), 84-86
CODEN: GISAAA. ISSN: 0016-9900.

AB. . . pathologies. Correlations have been made between accumulation of these substances and pathologies of the liver, cachexia, carcinoma, premature birth, lung **cancer**, leukemia, subacute myeloopticoneuropathy, malignant neoplasma, aplastic anemia, atrophy of the bone marrow, neurological syndromes and kidney diseases. Organochlorine pesticides accumulate. . .

ST Miscellaneous Descriptors
INFANT FISH LARVICIDES DDT LINDANE ALDRIN DIELDRIN HEPTACHLOR LIVER PATHOLOGY CACHEXIA CARCINOMA PREMATURE BIRTH LUNG **CANCER** APLASTIC ANEMIA BONE MARROW ATROPHY NEUROLOGICAL SYNDROMES KIDNEY DISEASE LEUKEMIA SUBACUTE MYELO OPTICO NEUROPATHY DRUG METABOLISM PLASMA BILIRUBIN

RN 50-29-3 (DDT)
58-89-9 (LINDANE)
60-57-1 (DIELDRIN)
76-44-8 (HEPTACHLOR)
309-00-2 (ALDRIN)
635-65-4 (BILIRUBIN)

L4 ANSWER 730 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Survival among patients with liver metastases from **cancer** of the colon and rectum
AN 1976:26721 TOXCENTER
DN 76199135 PubMed ID: 1064129
TI Survival among patients with liver metastases from **cancer** of the colon and rectum
AU Fischerman K; Petersen C F; Jensen S L; Christensen K C; Efsen F
SO SCANDINAVIAN JOURNAL OF GASTROENTEROLOGY. SUPPLEMENT, (**1976**) 37 111-5.
Journal Code: UCT; 0437034. ISSN: 0085-5928.
CY Norway
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
FS MEDLINE
OS MEDLINE 76199135
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
AB Factors influencing spontaneous survival in 49 patients with liver metastases after **cancer** in colon/rectum were evaluated. In addition the same evaluation was performed in 12 patients treated with 5-Fluoro-uracil systemically of intraarterially in the hepatic artery. Alkaline phosphatases, elevated more than 4 times normal values, elevated serum alanine aminotransferase, or jaundice are all unfavorable prognostic signs in the spontaneous group. In the 5-Fluoro-uracil treated group only elevated serum dilirubin had the same unfavorable prognostic sign. Even though it seems to be an increased survival time in the 5-Fluoro-uracil treated group it is concluded that metastases to the liver from **cancer** in colon/rectum assume to be more or less resistent to 5-Fluoro-uracil.
TI Survival among patients with liver metastases from **cancer** of the colon and rectum

SO SCANDINAVIAN JOURNAL OF GASTROENTEROLOGY. SUPPLEMENT, (**1976**) 37 111-5.
Journal Code: UCT; 0437034. ISSN: 0085-5928.
AB Factors influencing spontaneous survival in 49 patients with liver metastases after **cancer** in colon/rectum were evaluated. In addition the same evaluation was performed in 12 patients treated with 5-Fluoro-uracil systemically of intraarterially. . . to be an increased survival time in the 5-Fluoro-uracil treated group it is concluded that metastases to the liver from **cancer** in colon/rectum assume to be more or less resistent to 5-Fluoro-uracil.
RN 51-21-8 (Fluorouracil)
635-65-4 (Bilirubin)

L4 ANSWER 731 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Stimulatory immunotherapy in mammary **cancer**
AN 1975:3693 TOXCENTER
DN 75015261 PubMed ID: 4137944
TI Stimulatory immunotherapy in mammary **cancer**
AU Anderson J M; Kelly F; Wood S E; Halnan K E
SO BRITISH JOURNAL OF SURGERY, (**1974 Oct**) 61 (10) 778-84.
Journal Code: B34; 0372553. ISSN: 0007-1323.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
FS MEDLINE
OS MEDLINE 75015261
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
TI Stimulatory immunotherapy in mammary **cancer**
SO BRITISH JOURNAL OF SURGERY, (**1974 Oct**) 61 (10) 778-84.
Journal Code: B34; 0372553. ISSN: 0007-1323.
RN **635-65-4** (Bilirubin)

L4 ANSWER 732 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI THE EFFECT OF SYNTHETIC PROGESTAGENS IN PROLONGED HIGH DOSES ON HEPATIC FUNCTION HEMATOLOGICAL FUNCTION AND THE PLASMA AND URINARY IONOGRAM STUDY WITH ETHINODIOL DI ACETATE
AN 1973:31288 TOXCENTER
CP Copyright 2002 BIOSIS
DN BR09:5901
TI THE EFFECT OF SYNTHETIC PROGESTAGENS IN PROLONGED HIGH DOSES ON HEPATIC FUNCTION HEMATOLOGICAL FUNCTION AND THE PLASMA AND URINARY IONOGRAM STUDY WITH ETHINODIOL DI ACETATE
AU SOUTOUL J; BERTRAND J
SO Bull. Fed. Soc. Gynecol. Obstet. Lang. Fr., (**1971 (RECD 1972)**) 23 (4), 518-522
CODEN: BFSGAK. ISSN: 0046-3515.
FS BIOSIS
OS BIOSIS 1973:5901
LA Unavailable
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
SO Bull. Fed. Soc. Gynecol. Obstet. Lang. Fr., (**1971 (RECD 1972)**) 23 (4), 518-522
CODEN: BFSGAK. ISSN: 0046-3515.
ST . . .
CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM BLOOD BILIRUBIN LEVEL ALKALINE PHOSPHATASES SERUM GLUTAMIC OXAL ACETIC TRANS AMINASE SERUM GLUTAMIC PYRUVIC TRANS AMINASE CHOLESTEROL GENITAL **CANCER** TREATMENT HEMATOCRIT HEMO GLOBIN COAGULATION CALCIUM SODIUM POTASSIUM PROTEINS DISTURBANCES
RN 57-88-5 (CHOLESTEROL)
297-76-7 (ETHINODIOL DI ACETATE)
635-65-4 (BILIRUBIN)
7440-09-7 (POTASSIUM)

7440-23-5 (SODIUM)
7440-70-2 (CALCIUM)
9000-86-6 (GLUTAMIC PYRUVIC TRANS AMINASE)
9000-97-9 (GLUTAMIC OXAL ACETIC TRANS AMINASE)
9013-05-2D (PHOSPHATASES)

L4 ANSWER 733 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Effect of diethylstilbestrol on blood glucose of prostatic **cancer** patients
AN 1973:25093 TOXCENTER
DN 73215161 PubMed ID: 4717366
TI Effect of diethylstilbestrol on blood glucose of prostatic **cancer** patients
AU Sotaniemi E A; Kontturi M; Larmi T K
SO ANNALES CHIRURGIAE ET GYNAECOLOGIAE FENNIAE, (**1973**) 62 (2) 82-6. Journal Code: 510; 7609198. ISSN: 0003-3855.
CY Finland
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
FS MEDLINE
OS MEDLINE 73215161
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
TI Effect of diethylstilbestrol on blood glucose of prostatic **cancer** patients
SO ANNALES CHIRURGIAE ET GYNAECOLOGIAE FENNIAE, (**1973**) 62 (2) 82-6. Journal Code: 510; 7609198. ISSN: 0003-3855.
RN 297-83-6 (Sulfobromophthalein)
56-53-1 (Diethylstilbestrol)
60-27-5 (Creatinine)
635-65-4 (Bilirubin)
89-83-8 (Thymol)

L4 ANSWER 734 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Phase II study of strepozotocin (NSC-85998) in the treatment of advanced gastrointestinal **cancer**
AN 1972:5196 TOXCENTER
DN 72031048 PubMed ID: 5115851
TI Phase II study of strepozotocin (NSC-85998) in the treatment of advanced gastrointestinal **cancer**
AU Moertel C G; Reitemeier R J; Schutt A J; Hahn R G
SO CANCER CHEMOTHERAPY REPORTS. PART 1, (**1971 Jun**) 55 (3) 303-7. Journal Code: CMP; 7607105. ISSN: 0069-0112.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
FS MEDLINE
OS MEDLINE 72031048
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
TI Phase II study of strepozotocin (NSC-85998) in the treatment of advanced gastrointestinal **cancer**
SO CANCER CHEMOTHERAPY REPORTS. PART 1, (**1971 Jun**) 55 (3) 303-7. Journal Code: CMP; 7607105. ISSN: 0069-0112.
RN 57-13-6 (Urea)
635-65-4 (Bilirubin)

L4 ANSWER 735 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI LIVER FUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY **CANCER**
AN 1971:40339 TOXCENTER
CP Copyright 2002 BIOSIS
DN BA52:73423
TI LIVER FUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY **CANCER**
AU ZUBOVSKII G A; FRIDLYAND I B; SYROMYATNIKOVA E N; RYAZANSKAYA G V

SO VOP ONKOL, (**1970**) 16 (5), 25-29
CODEN: VOONAW. ISSN: 0507-3758.
FS BIOSIS
OS BIOSIS 1971:163423
LA Unavailable
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
TI LIVER FUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY **CANCER**
SO VOP ONKOL, (**1970**) 16 (5), 25-29
CODEN: VOONAW. ISSN: 0507-3758.
RN 57-88-5 (CHOLESTEROL)
635-65-4 (BILIRUBIN)

L4 ANSWER 736 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Effect of oestrogen on liver function of prostatic **cancer** patients
AN 1970:3375 TOXCENTER
DN 70028859 PubMed ID: 5349302
TI Effect of oestrogen on liver function of prostatic **cancer** patients
AU Kontturi M; Sotaniemi E
SO BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, (**1969 Oct 25**) 4 (677) 204-5.
Journal Code: B4W; 0372673. ISSN: 0007-1447.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
FS MEDLINE
OS MEDLINE 70028859
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
TI Effect of oestrogen on liver function of prostatic **cancer** patients
SO BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, (**1969 Oct 25**) 4 (677) 204-5.
Journal Code: B4W; 0372673. ISSN: 0007-1447.
RN 56-53-1 (Diethylstilbestrol)
569-57-3 (Chlorotrianisene)
635-65-4 (Bilirubin)

L4 ANSWER 737 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Hepatic injuries in riboflavine and pyridoxine deficient baboons. Possible relations to aflatoxin induced hepatic cirrhosis and carcinoma in Africans
AN 1967:16545 TOXCENTER
CP Copyright 2002 ACS
DN CA06601001074B
TI Hepatic injuries in riboflavine and pyridoxine deficient baboons. Possible relations to aflatoxin induced hepatic cirrhosis and carcinoma in Africans
AU Foy, Henry; Gillman, Theodore; Kondi, Athena; Preston, Jennifer K.
CS Wellcome Trust Res. Lab., Nairobi.
SO Nature (London), (**1966**) Vol. 212, No. 5058, pp. 150-3.
CODEN: NATUAS.
DT Journal
FS CAPLUS
OS CAPLUS 1967:1074
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
AB The exptl. subjects were 10 male baboons: 4 were deprived of riboflavine, 3 were deprived of pyridoxine (I), and there was 1 pair-fed partner in each group, as well as 1 fed on a nonsynthetic natural diet. The most striking lesions were found in the livers of the I deprived animals. There was marked variation in the sizes of the liver cells and their nuclei, as well as in the no. of nuclei per cell. Abnormal (tri- or even

tetra-polar) mitotic figures were not uncommon suggesting gross disturbances in nuclear metabolism and in the relation between the nucleus and the cytoplasm during cell division. Liver cells with large basophilic vacuoles, lying among their grannular cytoplasmic organelles were frequent and were positive with Unna-Pappenheim's stain indicating some oberration(s) in cytoplasmic RNA metabolism. The glycogen content, even of the fat-free liver cells, was markedly depleted when compared with controls. There was an impression of a simultaneous rapidly progressive interstitial fibrosis not attributable to the fatty changes. Steady increases in the serum concn. of vitamin B12, sudden increases in indirect bilirubin and assocd. decreases in prothrombin levels were detected in the blood of the I deficient baboon. In the I deficient animals there was also greatly increased erythrophagocytosis in the lymphatic glands, but not in the riboflavine deficient ones. This may have contributed to anemia in the I deprived group. These oberrations in the liver cells and their nuclei and the assocd. intralobular fibrosis in I deficient baboons closely resemble similar lesions often seen in the nonmalignant liver tissue of Africans with primary hepatocellular **cancers**. There may be some common links in the metabolic disorders leading to: cirrhosis and even to liver carcinoma in Africans; to the hepatic fibrosis, with or without **cancers**, in aflatoxin (II) treated rats (Butler and Barnes, ibid. 209, 90 (1966)); and to the hepatic lesions in acutely I deprived baboons. Neither advanced cirrhosis nor primary liver carcinoma were seen in I deficient baboons but this may be due to their rapid deterioration. Thus, II may possibly act at least in part, as an antagonist of I and may be maximally carcinogenic when given with a I deficient diet. The high incidence of primary liver eirrhosis and carcinoma in the African may thus imply that their diets: (1) are intrinsically or relatively deficient in I; (2) may contain a variety of I antagonists (for example, HCN in manioc); or (3) may intermittently contain II or other substances as a result of infection of porridges and brews by one or more molds, the toxins from which, in the presence of a low dietary I content may become maximally and repeatedly injurious to the liver during his lifetime. 24 references.

SO Nature (London), (**1966**) Vol. 212, No. 5058, pp. 150-3.
CODEN: NATUAS.

AB. . . in I deficient baboons closely resemble similar lesions often seen in the nonmalignant liver tissue of Africans with primary hepatocellular **cancers**. There may be some common links in the metabolic disorders leading to: cirrhosis and even to liver carcinoma in Africans; to the hepatic fibrosis, with or without **cancers**, in aflatoxin (II) treated rats (Butler and Barnes, ibid. 209, 90 (1966)); and to the hepatic lesions in acutely I. . .

RN **635-65-4**; 68-19-9; 9005-79-2; 65-23-6; 83-88-5

L4 ANSWER 738 OF 765 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Biliary pigment excretion in rats with **cancer** of the liver produced by p-dimethylaminoazobenzene
AN 1967:16527 TOXCENTER
CP Copyright 2002 ACS
DN CA06601000960A
TI Biliary pigment excretion in rats with **cancer** of the liver produced by p-dimethylaminoazobenzene
AU Lozzio, Bismarck B.; Machado, Emilio
CS Inst. Gastroenterol. Inst. Nacl. Salud, Haedo.
SO Med. Pharmacol. Exp., (**1966**) Vol. 15, No. 5, pp. 513-18.
CODEN: MPHEAE.
DT Journal
FS CAPLUS
OS CAPLUS 1967:960
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20011116
AB After feeding rats for 7-10 months with p-dimethylaminoazobenzene (0.06 g.

% of diet), 87% of the rats had large liver tumors (hepatoma, cholangioma, and cholangiohepatoma) and cirrhosis; the other 13% had only cirrhosis. In all of the animals the size of the spleen was 6-10-fold that of control rats. Bilirubin, biliverdin, and urobilin excretions increased in all of the rats. There was no relation between the cellular type of tumor and the excretion of bile pigments. The possible mechanisms of bile pigment alternation during hepatocarcinogenesis by azo dyes are discussed.

TI Biliary pigment excretion in rats with **cancer** of the liver produced by p-dimethylaminoazobenzene

SO Med. Pharmacol. Exp., (**1966**) Vol. 15, No. 5, pp. 513-18.
CODEN: MPHEAE.

ST Miscellaneous Descriptors
AZO DYES **CANCER** LIVER; CIRRHOSIS AZO DYES; DIMETHYLAMINOAZOBENZENE; BILE PIGMENTS **CANCER**; **CANCER** BILE PIGMENTS

RN **635-65-4**; 60-11-7

L4 ANSWER 739 OF 765 USPATFULL

TI Biosensors, extracorporeal devices and methods for detecting substances using crosslinked protein crystals

AN 1999:166809 USPATFULL

TI Biosensors, extracorporeal devices and methods for detecting substances using crosslinked protein crystals

IN Navia, Manuel A., Lexington, MA, United States
St. Clair, Nancy L., Charlestown, MA, United States

PA Vertex Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 6004768 19991221 <--

AI US 1995-484238 19950607 (8)

RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-17510, filed on 12 Feb 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5618710 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-864424, filed on 6 Apr 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-720237, filed on 24 Jun 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-562280, filed on 3 Aug 1990, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Naff, David M.

LREP Fish & Neave, Haley, Jr., James F., Pierri, Margaret A.

CLMN Number of Claims: 32

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 19 Drawing Figure(s); 19 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 3066

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Proteins such as enzymes and antibodies are immobilized by crosslinking crystals of the proteins such as microcrystals having a cross-section of 10.sup.-1 mm or less with a multifunctional crosslinking agent. The crosslinked protein crystals may be lyophilized for storage. Crystals of an enzyme such as thermolysin, elastase, asparaginase, lysozyme, lipase or urease may be crosslinked to provide crosslinked enzyme crystals that retain at least 91% activity after incubation for three hours in the presence of a concentration of Pronase.TM. that causes the soluble uncrosslinked form of the enzyme to lose at least 94% of its initial activity under the same conditions. A preferred Pronase.TM.:enzyme ratio is 1:40. Crosslinked enzyme or antibody crystals may be used in an assay, diagnostic kit or biosensor for detecting an analyte, in an extracorporeal device for altering a component of a fluid, in producing a product such as using crosslinked thermolysin crystals to produce aspartame, in separating a substance from a mixture, and in therapy.

PI US 6004768 19991221 <--

DETD . . . Disease/patients treated

References

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asparaginase

asparagine
leukemia Klein, M., Langer, R., Trends in
(Removal of asparagine, an Biotechnolo
gy 4: 179-185
important **cancer** nutrient, harms (1986) and references therein
leukemic cells which cannot Chang, T.
M. S., Methods in
manufacture the essential amino. . .
DETD . . . (1987)
catalase uric acid, cholesterol atherosclerotic and Satoh, I., Methods
in
other medical Enzymology 137: 217-225
(1987)
carboxy peptidase methotrexate **cancer** ibid as glucose oxidase
carbonic anhydrase carbon dioxide industrial, laboratory & ibid as
glucose oxidase
environmental
applications
L-amino acid oxidase. . .
DETD Enzyme therapy for **cancer** nutrient deprivation, pancreatic insufficiency, and other enzyme or protein therapies which, by the use of an enzyme or a protein. . .
IT 57-13-6, Urea, miscellaneous 59-05-2, Methotrexate 70-47-3, Asparagine, miscellaneous **635-65-4**, Bilirubin, miscellaneous 7664-41-7, Ammonia, miscellaneous 9005-49-6, Heparin, miscellaneous
(removal from blood of, extracorporeal circulation using crosslinked enzyme crystals for)

L4 ANSWER 740 OF 765 USPATFULL
TI Methods of enzyme therapy by orally administering crosslinked enzyme crystals
AN 1999:136679 USPATFULL
TI Methods of enzyme therapy by orally administering crosslinked enzyme crystals
IN Navia, Manuel A., Lexington, MA, United States
St. Clair, Nancy L., Charlestown, MA, United States
PA Vertex Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5976529 19991102 <--
AI US 1995-477109 19950607 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-17510, filed on 12 Feb 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5618710 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-864424, filed on 6 Apr 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-720237, filed on 24 Jun 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-562280, filed on 3 Aug 1990, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Naff, David M.
LREP Fish & Neave, Haley, Jr., James F., Pierri, Margaret A.
CLMN Number of Claims: 8
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 19 Drawing Figure(s); 19 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2922
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A protein such as an enzyme or antibody is immobilized by crosslinking crystals of the protein with a multifunctional crosslinking agent. The crosslinked protein crystals may be lyophilized for storage. A preferred protein is an enzyme such as thermolysin, elastase, asparaginase, lysozyme, lipase or urease. Crosslinked enzyme crystals preferably retain at least 91% activity after incubation for three hours in the presence of a concentration of Pronase.TM. that causes the soluble uncrosslinked form of the enzyme to lose at least 94% of its initial activity under the same conditions. A preferred enzyme:Pronase.TM. ratio

is 1:40. Enzyme crystals that are crosslinked may be microcrystals having a cross-section of 10.sup.-1 mm or less. Crosslinked enzyme or antibody crystals may be used in an assay, diagnostic kit or biosensor for detecting an analyte, in an extracorporeal device for altering a component of a fluid, in producing a product such as using crosslinked thermolysin crystals to produce aspartame and in separating a substance from a mixture. Enzyme therapy such as lipase therapy can be performed by administering orally crosslinked lipase crystals.

PI US 5976529 19991102 <--

DETD . . . Disease/patients treated

References

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asparaginase
asparagine
leukemia Klein, M., Langer, R., Trends in
Removal of asparagine, an Biotechnolog
y 4: 179-185
important **cancer** nutrient, harms (1986) and references therein
leukemic cells which cannot
manufacture the essential amino Chang, T. M. S., Methods in
. . .

DETD . . . (1987)

catalase uric acid, cholesterol atherosclerotic and Satoh, I., Methods
in
other medical Enzymology 137: 217-225
(1987)
carboxy peptidase methotrexate **cancer** ibid as glucose oxidase
carbonic anhydrase carbon dioxide industrial, laboratory & ibid as
glucose oxidase
environmental
application
L-amino acid oxidase. . .

DETD Enzyme therapy for **cancer** nutrient deprivation, pancreatic insufficiency, and other enzyme or protein therapies which, by the use of an enzyme or a protein. . .

IT 57-13-6, Urea, miscellaneous 59-05-2, Methotrexate 70-47-3, Asparagine, miscellaneous **635-65-4**, Bilirubin, miscellaneous 7664-41-7, Ammonia, miscellaneous 9005-49-6, Heparin, miscellaneous (removal from blood of, extracorporeal circulation using crosslinked enzyme crystals for)

L4 ANSWER 741 OF 765 USPATFULL

TI Method of detection of bilirubin in urine on an automated analyzer

AN 1999:113661 USPATFULL

TI Method of detection of bilirubin in urine on an automated analyzer

IN Smith, Jack V., 8505 42nd Ave. N., St. Petersburg, FL, United States 33709
Carter, Jesse M., 910 S. Rome Ave., Tampa, FL, United States 33606

PI US 5955374 19990921 <--
AI US 1996-591959 19960129 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-347123, filed on 23 Nov 1994, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Wallenhorst, Maureen M.
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 417

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Method for detecting total bilirubin in urine using a chemical detection means with an indicator that will produce a detectable quantitative response in the presence of bilirubin in urine on an automated analyzer.

PI US 5955374 19990921 <--

SUMM . . . and is often detected long before the development of jaundice. Bilirubin provides early detection of hepatitis, cirrhosis, gallbladder disease, and **cancer**, and should be included in every routine urinalysis. 1

IT **635-65-4**, Bilirubin, analysis
(method of detection of bilirubin in urine on an automated analyzer)

L4 ANSWER 742 OF 765 USPATFULL
TI Amino acid complexes of cobalt (III) mesoporphyrin IX and cobalt (III) protoporphyrin IX
AN 1999:85415 USPATFULL
TI Amino acid complexes of cobalt (III) mesoporphyrin IX and cobalt (III) protoporphyrin IX
IN Goel, Om P., Ann Arbor, MI, United States
Johnson, Stephen J., Ann Arbor, MI, United States
Wise, Lawrence D., Ann Arbor, MI, United States
PA Warner-Lambert Company, Morris Plains, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5929064 19990727 <--
WO 9705152 19970213 <--
AI US 1998-11007 19980202 (9)
WO 1996-US11808 19960716
19980202 PCT 371 date
19980202 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI US 1995-2680P 19950802 (60)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Nazario-Gonzalez, Porfirio
LREP Tinney, Francis J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 16
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,2
DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 956
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Amino acid complexes of cobalt (III) mesoporphyrin IX and cobalt (III) protoporphyrin IX are described, as well as methods for the preparation and pharmaceutical composition of same, which are useful as antiobesity agents and for the treatment of cyanide poisoning, neonatal hyperbilirubinemia, and **cancer**.
PI US 5929064 19990727 <--
WO 9705152 19970213 <--
AB . . . pharmaceutical composition of same, which are useful as antiobesity agents and for the treatment of cyanide poisoning, neonatal hyperbilirubinemia, and **cancer**.
SUMM . . . present invention are useful as antiobesity agents and can also be useful for treatment of cyanide poisoning, neonatal hyperbilirubinemia and **cancer**.
SUMM . . . agents and are useful for treating obesity. They are also useful for the treatment of cyanide poisoning, neonatal hyperbilirubinemia, and **cancer**.
DETD In therapeutic use as antiobesity agents, agents for treating cyanide poisoning, neonatal hyperbilirubinemia, and **cancer**, the compounds utilized in the pharmaceutical methods of this invention are administered at the initial dosage of about 0.1 mg. . .
IT **635-65-4**, biological studies
(hyperbilirubinemia; neonatal; cobalt(III) amino acid mesoporphyrin IX and cobalt(III) amino acid protoporphyrin IX complexes for treatment of)

L4 ANSWER 743 OF 765 USPATFULL
TI Method of measuring bilirubin
AN 1999:12761 USPATFULL
TI Method of measuring bilirubin
IN Yein, Fred Shu-Chung, Fullerton, CA, United States

Schultz, Cecilia Z., Garden Grove, CA, United States
PA Beckman Coulter, Inc., Fullerton, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5863746 19990126 <--
AI US 1998-60460 19980415
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1996-628419, filed on 5 Apr 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5783407
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Gitomer, Ralph
LREP May, William H., Kivinski, Margaret A.
CLMN Number of Claims: 13
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 478
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An assay for detecting in a test sample, an analyte that undergoes auto-oxidation is disclosed. The assay comprises the steps of forming a reaction mixture by combining in an aqueous medium (i) a sample containing the analyte and (ii) a stabilizer that reduces the rate of radical mediated auto-oxidation of the analyte. The reaction mixture is incubated for a period of time and the rate of auto-oxidation is detected. When the detected rate of auto-oxidation is substantially zero, a sufficient quantity of an enzyme is added, that catalyzes the oxidation of the analyte. In the presence of the stabilizer, the analyte can be oxidized to a product species. The product species, the analyte, or both can be detected.
PI US 5863746 19990126 <--
SUMM . . . include measuring drug concentrations administered to patients for the treatment of diseases and detecting blood components resulting from diseases including **cancer**. Thus, their applications in the fields of biology and medicine have made them increasingly important and versatile as diagnostic tools.
IT 50-99-7, D-Glucose, analysis 57-88-5, Cholesterol, analysis 69-93-2, Uric acid, analysis 114-25-0, Biliverdin **635-65-4**, Bilirubin, analysis
(method of measuring bilirubin)

L4 ANSWER 744 OF 765 USPATFULL
TI Crosslinked protein crystals
AN 1998:156918 USPATFULL
TI Crosslinked protein crystals
IN Navia, Manuel A., Lexington, MA, United States
St. Clair, Nancy L., Charlestown, MA, United States
PA Vertex Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5849296 19981215 <--
AI US 1995-476267 19950607 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-17510, filed on 12 Feb 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5618710 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-864424, filed on 6 Apr 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-720237, filed on 24 Jun 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-562280, filed on 3 Aug 1990, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Naff, David M.
LREP Fish & Neave, Haley, Jr., James F., Pierri, Margaret A.
CLMN Number of Claims: 15
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 19 Drawing Figure(s); 19 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3122
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A protein such as an enzyme or antibody is immobilized by crosslinking crystals of the protein with a multifunctional crosslinking agent. The

crosslinked protein crystals may be lyophilized for storage. A preferred protein is an enzyme such as thermolysin, elastase, asparaginase, lysozyme, lipase or urease. Crosslinked enzyme crystals preferably retain at least 91% activity after incubation for three hours in the presence of a concentration of Pronase.TM. that causes the soluble uncrosslinked form of the enzyme to lose at least 94% of its initial activity under the same conditions. A preferred enzyme:Pronase.TM. ratio is 1:40. Enzyme crystals that are crosslinked may be microcrystals having a cross-section of 10.sup.-1 mm or less. Crosslinked enzyme or antibody crystals may be used in an assay, diagnostic kit or biosensor for detecting an analyte, in an extracorporeal device for altering a component of a fluid, in producing a product such as using crosslinked thermolysin crystals to produce aspartame, in separating a substance from a mixture, and in therapy.

PI US 5849296 19981215 <--

DETD . . . References

.cndot. asparaginase
.cndot. asparagine
.cndot. leukemia
Klein, M., Langer, R., Trends in
(Removal of asparagine, an
Biotechnology 4: 179-185
important **cancer** nutrient, harms
(1986) and references therein
leukemic cells which cannot
manufacture the essential amino
Chang, T.M.S., Methods in
acid -. . .

DETD . . . cholesterol
.cndot. atherosclerotic and
.cndot. Satoh, I., Methods in
other medical
Enzymology 137: 217-225
(1987)

.cndot. carboxy peptidase
.cndot. methotrexate
.cndot. **cancer**
.cndot. ibid as glucose oxidase

.cndot. carbonic anhydrase
.cndot. carbon dioxidc
.cndot. industrial, laboratory &
.cndot. ibid as glucose oxidase
environmental

. . .

DETD Enzyme therapy for **cancer** nutrient deprivation, pancreatic insufficiency, and other enzyme or protein therapies which, by the use of an enzyme or a protein. . .

IT 57-13-6, Urea, miscellaneous 59-05-2, Methotrexate 70-47-3, Asparagine, miscellaneous **635-65-4**, Bilirubin, miscellaneous 7664-41-7, Ammonia, miscellaneous 9005-49-6, Heparin, miscellaneous (removal from blood of, extracorporeal circulation using crosslinked enzyme crystals for)

L4 ANSWER 745 OF 765 USPATFULL

TI Compounds and methods for the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases of cell death

AN 1998:156914 USPATFULL

TI Compounds and methods for the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases of cell death

IN Brown, Robert, Needham, MA, United States
Horvitz, H. Robert, Cambridge, MA, United States
Rosen, Daniel R., Dedham, MA, United States

PA The General Hospital Corporation, Boston, MA, United States (U.S.

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 13 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1588
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed is the family of genes responsible for the neurodegenerative diseases, particularly Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis. Methods and compounds for the diagnosis, prevention, and therapy of the disease are also disclosed.
PI US 5843641 19981201 <--
SUMM . . . polypeptides can be formulated by any of the above methods for use as therapies for diseases of cell proliferation, e.g., **cancer**.
DETD . . . can be used to treat neoplasms. Such cytotoxic compounds may be administered using any of the known methods for administering **cancer** chemotherapeutic agents.
IT 50-81-7, Vitamin C, biological studies 52-67-5, Penicillamine 52-90-4, Cysteine, biological studies 59-52-9, Dimercaprol 60-00-4, EDTA, biological studies 60-24-2, Mercaptoethanol 60-54-8, Tetracycline 63-68-3, Methionine, biological studies 67-42-5, EGTA 69-93-2, Urate, biological studies 70-18-8, Glutathione, biological studies 70-51-9, Desferoxamine 127-40-2, Lutein 128-37-0, BHT, biological studies 147-84-2, biological studies 502-65-8, Lycopene 616-91-1, N-Acetylcysteine **635-65-4**, Bilirubin, biological studies 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 2323-36-6, Deprenyl 3483-12-3, Dithiothreitol 5677-55-4, Ubiquinol-10 7235-40-7, .beta.-Carotene 9003-99-0, Guaiacol peroxidase 9029-26-9, Dehydroascorbate reductase 9029-51-0, NAD(P)H peroxidase 9029-53-2, Cytochrome c peroxidase 9031-37-2, Ceruloplasmin 9037-80-3, Reductase 25013-16-5, BHA 72906-87-7, Ascorbate peroxidase 97089-70-8, Phospholipid hydroperoxide glutathione peroxidase
(superoxide dismutase gene mutations as causes of neurodegenerative diseases and compds. and methods for diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of the diseases)

L4 ANSWER 747 OF 765 USPATFULL
TI Process for the manufacture of wholly microfabricated biosensors
AN 1998:143859 USPATFULL
TI Process for the manufacture of wholly microfabricated biosensors
IN Cozzette, Stephen N., Nepean, Canada
Davis, Graham, Plainsboro, NJ, United States
Lauks, Imants R., Yardley, PA, United States
Mier, deceased, Randall M., late of Morrisvile, PA, United States by James F. Corrigan, executor
Piznik, Sylvia, Jackson, NJ, United States
Smit, Nicolaas, Hightstown, NJ, United States
Van Der Werf, Paul, Princeton Junction, NJ, United States
Wieck, Henry J., Plainsboro, NJ, United States
Steiner, Susan, Trenton, NJ, United States
Itak, Jeanne, West Windsor, NJ, United States
PA i-STAT Corporation, Princeton, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5837454 19981117 <--
AI US 1995-484095 19950607 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1992-943345, filed on 10 Sep 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5466575 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1989-432714, filed on 7 Nov 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5200051 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-381223, filed on 13 Jul 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-270171, filed on 14 Nov 1988, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Chin, Christopher L.
LREP Pennie & Edmonds LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 34
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 24 Drawing Figure(s); 18 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4445
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An efficient method for the microfabrication of electronic devices which have been adapted for the analyses of biologically significant analyte species is described. The techniques of the present invention allow for close control over the dimensional features of the various components and layers established on a suitable substrate. Such control extends to those parts of the devices which incorporate the biological components which enable these devices to function as biological sensors. The materials and methods disclosed herein thus provide an effective means for the mass production of uniform wholly microfabricated biosensors. Various embodiments of the devices themselves are described herein which are especially suited for real time analyses of biological samples in a clinical setting. In particular, the present invention describes assays which can be performed using certain ligand/ligand receptor-based biosensor embodiments. The present invention also discloses a novel method for the electrochemical detection of particular analyte species of biological and physiological significance using an substrate/label signal generating pair which produces a change in the concentration of electroactive species selected from the group consisting of dioxygen and hydrogen peroxide.
PI US 5837454 19981117 <--
DETD . . . f
(in the course of a
toxicological study, drug screening
drug abuse, etc.)
Procainamide, Phenobarbital,
Methotrexate, Salicylate, etc.
17 Tummor Markers, **Cancer**, and Other
b e
Miscellaneous Antigens of Diagnostic
Value
Alpha 1 Acid Glycoprotein, Acid
Phosphatase, Carcinoembryonic
Antigen, CPK BB, Alpha. . .
IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, analysis 50-99-7, D-Glucose, analysis
56-65-5, Adenosine 5'-triphosphate, analysis 57-00-1, Creatine
57-88-5, Cholesterol, analysis 58-55-9, Theophylline, analysis
64-17-5, Ethanol, analysis 69-93-2, Uric acid, analysis 124-38-9,
Carbon dioxide, analysis **635-65-4**, analysis 7440-09-7,
Potassium, analysis 7440-23-5, Sodium, analysis 7440-70-2, Calcium,
analysis 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, analysis 7782-44-7, Oxygen,
analysis 9027-41-2, Hydrolase 12408-02-5, Hydrogen ion, analysis
14798-03-9, Ammonium, analysis 16887-00-6, Chloride, analysis
(detn. of, with microfabricated biosensor)

L4 ANSWER 748 OF 765 USPATFULL
TI Process for the manufacture of wholly microfabricated biosensors
AN 1998:143851 USPATFULL
TI Process for the manufacture of wholly microfabricated biosensors
IN Cozzette, Stephen N., Nepean, Canada
Davis, Graham, Plainsboro, NJ, United States
Itak, Jeanne, West Windsor, NJ, United States
Lauks, Imants R., Yardley, Canada
Piznik, Sylvia, Jackson, NJ, United States
Smit, Nicolaas, Hightstown, NJ, United States
Steiner, Susan, Trenton, NJ, United States
Van Der Werf, Paul, Princeton Junction, NJ, United States
Wieck, Henry J., Plainsboro, NJ, United States
Mier, deceased, Randall M., late of Morrisville, PA, United States by James F. Corrigan, executor
PA i-STAT Corporation, Princeton, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5837446 19981117 <--

AI US 1995-482517 19950607 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1992-943345, filed on 10 Sep 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5466575 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1989-432714, filed on 7 Nov 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5200051 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-381223, filed on 13 Jul 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-270171, filed on 14 Nov 1988, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Chin, Christopher L.
LREP Pennie & Edmonds LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 35
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 24 Drawing Figure(s); 18 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4704
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An efficient method for the microfabrication of electronic devices which have been adapted for the analyses of biologically significant analyte species is described. The techniques of the present invention allow for close control over he dimensional features of the various components and layers established on a suitable substrate. Such control extends to those parts of the devices which incorporate the biological components which enable these devices to function as biological sensors. The materials and methods disclosed herein thus provide an effective means for the mass production of uniform wholly microfabricated biosensors. Various embodiments of the devices themselves are described herein which are especially suited for real time analyses of biological samples in a clinical setting. In particular, the present invention describes assays which can be performed using certain ligand/ligand receptor-based biosensor embodiments. The present invention also discloses a novel method for the electrochemical detection of particular analyte species of biological and physiological significance using an substrate/label signal generating pair which produces a change in the concentration of electroactive species selected from the group consisting of dioxygen and hydrogen peroxide.
PI US 5837446 19981117 <--
DETD . . . the course of a
toxicological study, drug screening,
drug abuse, etc.)
Procainamide, Phenobarbital,
b f
Methotrexate, salicylate, etc.
17 Tumor Markers, **Cancer**, and Other
Miscellaneous Antigens of Diagnostic
Value
Alpha 1 Acid Glycoprotein, Acid
b e
Phosphatase, Carcinoembryonic
Antigen, CPK BB, Alpha. . .
IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, analysis 50-99-7, D-Glucose, analysis 56-65-5, Adenosine 5'-triphosphate, analysis 57-00-1, Creatine 57-88-5, Cholesterol, analysis 58-55-9, Theophylline, analysis 64-17-5, Ethanol, analysis 69-93-2, Uric acid, analysis 124-38-9, Carbon dioxide, analysis **635-65-4**, analysis 7440-09-7, Potassium, analysis 7440-23-5, Sodium, analysis 7440-70-2, Calcium, analysis 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, analysis 7782-44-7, Oxygen, analysis 9027-41-2, Hydrolase 12408-02-5, Hydrogen ion, analysis 14798-03-9, Ammonium, analysis 16887-00-6, Chloride, analysis
(detn. of, with microfabricated biosensor)

L4 ANSWER 749 OF 765 USPATFULL
TI Method for determining alcohol consumption rates
AN 1998:101558 USPATFULL
TI Method for determining alcohol consumption rates

IN Harasymiw, James W., W243 S7630 Evergreen Dr., Mukwonago, WI, United States 53140
PI US 5798267 19980825 <--
AI US 1995-481656 19950607 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-275101, filed on 14 Jul 1994, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Soderquist, Arlen
LREP Reinhart, Boerner, Van Deuren, Norris & Rieselbach, s.c.
CLMN Number of Claims: 31
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1509
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method for assessing or determining alcohol consumption rates including using a blood specimen from a human subject to develop an individual blood constituent panel; comparing the individual panel with a reference blood constituent panel to provide categories corresponding to rates of alcohol consumption; and identifying the category of consumption rate. The methods of the invention can be varied through modification of one of several statistical models used therewith to preferentially weigh the analysis and identify one consumption category over another. Multi-variate and similar such statistical techniques correlate comparisons of individual/subject blood and reference panel constituents with recognized consumptions rates.
PI US 5798267 19980825 <--
SUMM . . . of the research was prospective organ damage. And the authors observe that low selenium levels can also result from diet, **cancer**, severe burns and kwashiorkor. In other words, a low selenium blood serum level per se was not appreciated as having. . .
IT **635-65-4**, Bilirubin, biological studies 7782-49-2, Selenium, biological studies 212324-58-8, Betahex
(method for detg. human alc. consumption rates)

L4 ANSWER 750 OF 765 USPATFULL
TI Method of measuring bilirubin
AN 1998:85794 USPATFULL
TI Method of measuring bilirubin
IN Yein, Fred Shu-Chung, Fullerton, CA, United States
Schultz, Cecilia Z., Garden Grove, CA, United States
PA Beckman Instruments, Inc., Fullerton, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5783407 19980721 <--
AI US 1996-628419 19960405 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Gitomer, Ralph
LREP May, William H., Kivinski, Margaret A.
CLMN Number of Claims: 25
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 532
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An assay for detecting in a test sample, an analyte that undergoes auto-oxidation is disclosed. The assay comprises the steps of forming a reaction mixture by combining in an aqueous medium (i) a sample containing the analyte and (ii) a stabilizer that reduces the rate of radical mediated auto-oxidation of the analyte. The reaction mixture is incubated for a period of time and the rate of auto-oxidation is detected. When the detected rate of auto-oxidation is substantially zero, a sufficient quantity of an enzyme is added, that catalyzes the oxidation of the analyte. In the presence of the stabilizer, the analyte can be oxidized to a product species. The product species, the analyte,

or both can be detected.
PI US 5783407 19980721 <--
SUMM . . . include measuring drug concentrations administered to patients for the treatment of diseases and detecting blood components resulting from diseases including **cancer**. Thus, their applications in the fields of biology and medicine have made them increasingly important and versatile as diagnostic tools.
IT 50-99-7, D-Glucose, analysis 57-88-5, Cholesterol, analysis 69-93-2, Uric acid, analysis 114-25-0, Biliverdin **635-65-4**, Bilirubin, analysis
(method of measuring bilirubin)

L4 ANSWER 751 OF 765 USPATFULL
TI Nucleic acid preparation methods
AN 97:68351 USPATFULL
TI Nucleic acid preparation methods
IN Lin, Lily, Berkeley, CA, United States
PA HRI Research, Inc., Concord, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5654179 19970805 <--
AI US 1994-317220 19941003 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-44649, filed on 8 Apr 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-901545, filed on 19 Jun 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-614921, filed on 14 Nov 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5284940, issued on 8 Feb 1994
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Horlick, Kenneth R.
LREP Medlen & Carroll
CLMN Number of Claims: 16
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 41 Drawing Figure(s); 32 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2765
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides an improved method for the preparation of ribonucleic acid (RNA) samples. This method utilizes heat and guanidinium thiocyanate treatment of samples followed by alcohol precipitation and centrifugation to prepare RNA samples with a high degree of sensitivity, reliability, and ease of use. Importantly, the prevent invention provides a method in which RNA samples may be prepared so as to conserve RNA preservation and precipitation reagents and time. The samples so prepared are readily amplifiable and may be used for other purposes as well.
PI US 5654179 19970805 <--
SUMM . . . virion-associated reverse transcriptase (RTase) of murine leukemia virus (MuLV) (Tsutsui and Mueller, BBRC 149:628-634, 1987), DNA ligase (Scher et al., **Cancer** Res. 48:6278-6284, 1988), cytoplasmic DNA polymerase (Byrnes et al., Biochem. 14:796-799, 1975), Taq polymerase (PCR Technology, H. A. Erlich (ed.). . .
IT **635-65-4**, Bilirubin, biological studies
(photochem. treatment of, nucleic acid amplification enhancement in relation to)

L4 ANSWER 752 OF 765 USPATFULL
TI Process for the manufacture of wholly microfabricated biosensors
AN 96:82417 USPATFULL
TI Process for the manufacture of wholly microfabricated biosensors
IN Cozzette, Stephen N., Nepean, Canada
Davis, Graham, Plainsboro, NJ, United States
Lauks, Imants R., Yardley, PA, United States
Mier, Randall M., Morrisvile, PA, United States
Piznik, Sylvia, Jackson, NJ, United States
Smit, Nicolaas, Hightstown, NJ, United States
Van Der Werf, Paul, Princeton Junction, NJ, United States

Wieck, Henry J., Plainsboro, NJ, United States
PA i-Stat Corporation, Princeton, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5554339 19960910 <--
AI US 1993-109507 19930819 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1992-943345, filed on 10 Sep 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5466575 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1989-432714, filed on 7 Nov 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5200051 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-381223, filed on 13 Jul 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-270171, filed on 14 Nov 1988, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Jones, W. Gary; Assistant Examiner: Marschel, Ardin H.
LREP Pennie & Edmonds
CLMN Number of Claims: 63
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 24 Drawing Figure(s); 18 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4666
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An efficient method for the microfabrication of electronic devices which have been adapted for the analyses of biologically significant analyte species is described. The techniques of the present invention allow for close control over the dimensional features of the various components and layers established on a suitable substrate. Such control extends to those parts of the devices which incorporate the biological components which enable these devices to function as biological sensors. The materials and methods disclosed herein thus provide an effective means for the mass production of uniform wholly microfabricated biosensors. Various embodiments of the devices themselves are described herein which are especially suited for real time analyses of biological samples in a clinical setting. In particular, the present invention describes assays which can be performed using certain ligand/ligand receptor-based biosensor embodiments. The present invention also discloses a novel method for the electrochemical detection of particular analyte species of biological and physiological significance using an substrate/label signal generating pair which produces a change in the concentration of electroactive species selected from the group consisting of dioxygen and hydrogen peroxide.
PI US 5554339 19960910 <--
DETD . . . the course of a
b f
toxicological study, drug screening,
drug abuse, etc.)
Procainamide, Phenobarbital,
Methotrexate, salicylate, etc.
17 Tumor Markers, **Cancer**, and Other
b e
Miscellaneous Antigens of Diagnostic
Value
Alpha 1 Acid Glycoprotein, Acid
Phosphatase, Carcinoembryonic
Antigen, CPK BB, Alpha. . .
IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, analysis 50-99-7, D-Glucose, analysis 56-65-5, Adenosine 5'-triphosphate, analysis 57-00-1, Creatine 57-88-5, Cholesterol, analysis 58-55-9, Theophylline, analysis 64-17-5, Ethanol, analysis 69-93-2, Uric acid, analysis 124-38-9, Carbon dioxide, analysis **635-65-4**, analysis 7440-09-7, Potassium, analysis 7440-23-5, Sodium, analysis 7440-70-2, Calcium, analysis 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, analysis 7782-44-7, Oxygen, analysis 9027-41-2, Hydrolase 12408-02-5, Hydrogen ion, analysis 14798-03-9, Ammonium, analysis 16887-00-6, Chloride, analysis
(detn. of, with microfabricated biosensor)

L4 ANSWER 753 OF 765 USPATFULL

TI Muramyl peptide for the treatment of toxicity
AN 96:60678 USPATFULL
TI Muramyl peptide for the treatment of toxicity
IN Aston, Roger, Wiltshire, United Kingdom
Kovalev, Igor E., Moscow, USSR
PA Peptech (UK) Limited, London, United Kingdom (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5534492 19960709 <--
WO 9316713 19930902 <--
AI US 1995-302692 19950103 (8)
WO 1993-GB408 19930226
19950103 PCT 371 date
19950103 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI GB 1992-4354 19920228
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Nutter, Nathan M.
LREP Banner & Allegretti
CLMN Number of Claims: 23
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 858
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Muramyl peptide compounds are useful in the treatment of toxicity, particularly when this condition results from alcohol, hypnotics or sedatives, anaesthetics, opioids or drug abuse generally. The muramyl peptide compound may be of either of general formulae I and II: ##STR1## Preferred compounds include prototype MDP, muroctasin, MTP-PE, murabutide, t-MDP, N-acetyl-glucosaminyl-N-acetyl-muramyl-L-alanyl-D-isoglutamine (GMDP) and N-acetyl-glucosaminyl-N-acetyl-muramyl-L-alanyl-D-glutamic acid (GMDP-A).
PI US 5534492 19960709 <--
WO 9316713 19930902 <--
SUMM Muramyl peptides are useful for treating any patient with reduced liver function, for example, geriatric patients or **cancer** patients, particularly those with advanced hepatic metastases. In such patients, toxins tend to accumulate in the body leading to a. . . of bilirubin are known to result in jaundice, particularly in babies and patients with reduced liver function. In addition, in **cancer** patients, levels of drugs such as analgesics and chemotherapeutic agents which are used to treat the patient tend to build. . .
DETD . . . of GMDP on the outcome of colorectal surgery. Many of these patients had undergone previous chemotherapy for the treatment of **cancers**, often over substantial periods of time, with the result that liver damage had occurred.
IT **635-65-4**, Bilirubin, biological studies
(muramyl peptide compd. effect on blood level of, toxicity treatment in relation to)

L4 ANSWER 754 OF 765 USPATFULL
TI Determination of analytes in biological fluids in the presence of substances interfering with assays therefor
AN 95:29547 USPATFULL
TI Determination of analytes in biological fluids in the presence of substances interfering with assays therefor
IN Ollington, James F., Chelmsford, MA, United States
Byrnes, Ronald J., West Bridgewater, MA, United States
Pogorzelski, Donald E., Nashua, NH, United States
PA Genzyme Corporation, Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5403745 19950404 <--
AI US 1990-515596 19900427 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Scheiner, Toni R.; Assistant Examiner: Chin, Christopher L.

LREP Bromberg & Sunstein
CLMN Number of Claims: 16
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 20 Drawing Figure(s); 13 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 924
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method is provided, in one embodiment, for the determination of an analyte in a biological fluid sample in the presence of a substance interfering with an assay for the analyte. This embodiment is implemented by using antibodies to cause the selective immunoreaction of at least one of the analyte or the interfering substance and then conducting an assay for the analyte in at least one of the immunoreactants or the non-reactants. Another embodiment provides a disposable reaction device to implement the method. The invention is applicable to the detection of a wide variety of analytes, including cholesterol in a targeted lipoprotein class in the presence of cholesterol in another class; to targeted isozymes of enzymes such as creatine kinase, lactate dehydrogenase, amylase, and alkaline or acid phosphatases in the presence of other isozymes; as well as to targeted immunoglobulins in the presence of non-targeted immunoglobulins.
PI US 5403745 19950404 <--
SUMM . . . routine tests. For example, the detection of certain isozymes of acid phosphatase is used clinically as an indicator of prostatic **cancer** as well as various leukemias. Levels of certain isozymes of alkaline phosphatase detected in a blood or serum sample serve. . .
IT **635-65-4**, Bilirubin, analysis
(body fluid anal. interference from, immunopptn. in removal of)

L4 ANSWER 755 OF 765 USPATFULL
TI Multilayered device containing a polymer-copper complex to control interference of biological substances in colorimetric test systems
AN 94:7486 USPATFULL
TI Multilayered device containing a polymer-copper complex to control interference of biological substances in colorimetric test systems
IN Kurchacova, Elva, Boca Raton, FL, United States
Yip, Meitak T., Elkhart, IN, United States
PA Miles Inc., Elkhart, IN, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5281393 19940125 <--
AI US 1993-15445 19930209 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1991-816339, filed on 30 Dec 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5229296, issued on 20 Jul 1993
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Housel, James C.; Assistant Examiner: Wallenhorst, Maureen M.
LREP Jeffers, Jerome L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 14
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 322
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A layered device suitable for use in the analysis of blood samples which includes a first layer of a matrix material having dispersed therein a complex of copper and a polymer containing multiple pendant carboxyl groups which selectively combines with hemoglobin and bilirubin in fluid communication with a second layer which contains a reagent system which reacts with one or more predetermined analytes in the blood sample to provide a color change.
PI US 5281393 19940125 <--
SUMM In their article appearing in **Cancer** Res., 47(14), 3624-6 (1987) Anderson et al report that human serum alpha-fetoprotein and albumin were chromatographed on immobilized iminodiacetic acid. . .
IT **635-65-4**, Bilirubin, analysis
(removal of interfering, in blood anal., copper complex with polymer

having multiple pendant carboxyl groups in)

L4 ANSWER 756 OF 765 USPATFULL
TI Enhancement of glutathione levels with glutamine
AN 93:80769 USPATFULL
TI Enhancement of glutathione levels with glutamine
IN Wilmore, Douglas W., Brookline, MA, United States
PA Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5248697 19930928 <--
AI US 1990-585846 19900920 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Schenkman, Leonard
LREP Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox
CLMN Number of Claims: 26
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 669
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method of maintaining and/or enhancing tissue or plasma levels of glutathione is provided. Treatment of a mammal with a supranormal amount of glutamine, or a glutamine equivalent, prevents the reduction in tissue glutathione levels associated with exposure of the mammal to a compound capable of oxidative injury to the tissue. Such compounds may be drugs such as chemotherapeutic agents. Administration of a supranormal amount of glutamine or a glutamine equivalent after exposure of a mammal to a compound capable of oxidative injury to the tissue can ameliorate or prevent injury. Treatment of a mammal with glutamine or a glutamine equivalent can also reduce or prevent starvation- or radiation-associated oxidative damage in the tissues.
PI US 5248697 19930928 <--
SUMM Radiation therapy is a regional form of treatment for control of localized **cancers**. Success of radiotherapy depends upon the production of free radicals by the ionizing events following irradiation. The resulting free radicals and oxidizing agents produce DNA strand breaks and other damage to DNA molecules in the localized **cancer**. However, radiotherapy is associated with accompanying damage to normal tissues as well, and damage to normal tissues increases with the. . .
SUMM . . . effect of starvation on tissue glutathione levels is therefore important in view of the diminished nutritional status of patients receiving anti-**cancer** drugs or other potent pharmaceutical agents.
DETD . . . agent to prevent, alleviate or cure a disease or pathological condition. Commonly the chemotherapeutic agent would be administered to treat **cancer**, but other chemotherapeutic agents are included within the meaning of the term.
CLM What is claimed is:
. . . glutathione, wherein said diminished glutathione levels in said mammal is caused by a condition selected from the group consisting of **cancer** therapy, malnutrition, shock, infection, sepsis and anorexia.

IT **635-65-4**, Bilirubin, biological studies 9000-86-6, SGPT 9000-97-9, AST
(in oxidative injury, glutamine effect on, in humans)

L4 ANSWER 757 OF 765 USPATFULL
TI Use of polymer-copper complex to control interference of biological substances in colorimetric test systems
AN 93:59067 USPATFULL
TI Use of polymer-copper complex to control interference of biological substances in colorimetric test systems

IN Kurchacova, Elva, Boca Raton, FL, United States
Yip, Meitak T., Elkhart, IN, United States
PA Miles Inc., Elkhart, IN, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5229296 19930720 <--
AI US 1991-816339 19911230 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Johnston, Jill A.; Assistant Examiner: Wallenhorst, Maureen M.
LREP Jeffers, Jerome L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 15
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 320
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed is a method for separating biological substances, particularly hemoglobin or bilirubin, from blood plasma or serum which involves contacting the plasma or serum with a water insoluble complex of a polymer containing multiple pendant carboxyl groups and copper.
PI US 5229296 19930720 <--
SUMM In their article appearing in **Cancer** Res., 47(14), 3624-6 (1987) Anderson et al report that human serum alpha-fetoprotein and albumin were chromatographed on immobilized iminodiacetic acid. . .
IT **635-65-4**, Bilirubin, analysis
(removal of interfering, in blood anal., copper complex with polymer having multiple pendant carboxyl groups in)

L4 ANSWER 758 OF 765 USPATFULL
TI Method of forming a permselective layer
AN 93:39876 USPATFULL
TI Method of forming a permselective layer
IN Mier, Randall M., 215 Nepean Avenue #1107, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2P 0B7
Piznik, Sylvia, 12 Corrinne Ct., Jackson, NJ, United States 08527
Lauks, Imants R., 1011 Yardley-Morrisville Rd., Yardley, PA, United States 19067
Davis, Graham, 15-04 Fox Run Dr., Plainsboro, NJ, United States 08536
PI US 5212050 19930518 <--
AI US 1990-568441 19900815 (7)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1989-432714, filed on 7 Nov 1989 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-381223, filed on 13 Jul 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-270171, filed on 14 Nov 1988, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: McCamish, Marion E.; Assistant Examiner: RoDee, Christopher D.
CLMN Number of Claims: 48
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,5,6
DRWN 24 Drawing Figure(s); 18 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4425
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method of forming a permselective layer on preselected areas of a substantially planar sensing device is disclosed. The claimed method includes establishing and confining a liquid film, derived from a silane compound mixed in a suitable solvent, within a predetermined area of the sensing device. The process relates to photolithographic imaging and developing methods coupled to a film-curing step that provides a patterned permselective layer having the desired semipermeable characteristics.
PI US 5212050 19930518 <--
DETD . . . the course
b f
of a toxicological study,

drug screening, drug
abuse, etc.)
Procainamide, Phenobarbital,
Methotrexate, salicylate, etc.
17 Tumor Markers, **Cancer**,
b e
and Other Miscellaneous
Antigens of Diagnostic
Value
Alpha 1 Acid Glycoprotein,
Acid Phosphatase,
Carcinoembryonic Antigen,
CPK BB, Alpha. . .
IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, analysis 50-99-7, D-Glucose, analysis
56-65-5, Adenosine 5'-triphosphate, analysis 57-00-1, Creatine
57-88-5, Cholesterol, analysis 58-55-9, Theophylline, analysis
64-17-5, Ethanol, analysis 69-93-2, Uric acid, analysis 124-38-9,
Carbon dioxide, analysis **635-65-4**, analysis 7440-09-7,
Potassium, analysis 7440-23-5, Sodium, analysis 7440-70-2, Calcium,
analysis 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, analysis 7782-44-7, Oxygen,
analysis 9027-41-2, Hydrolase 12408-02-5, Hydrogen ion, analysis
14798-03-9, Ammonium, analysis 16887-00-6, Chloride, analysis
(detn. of, with microfabricated biosensor)

L4 ANSWER 759 OF 765 USPATFULL
TI Wholly microfabricated biosensors and process for the manufacture and use thereof
AN 93:26742 USPATFULL
TI Wholly microfabricated biosensors and process for the manufacture and use thereof
IN Cozzette, Stephen N., Nepean, Canada
Davis, Graham, Plainsboro, NJ, United States
Itak, Jeanne A., North Brunswick, NJ, United States
Lauks, Imants R., Yardley, PA, United States
Mier, Randall M., Morrisville, PA, United States
Piznik, Sylvia, Jackson, NJ, United States
Smit, Nicolaas, Hightstown, NJ, United States
Steiner, Susan J., Trenton, NJ, United States
Van Der Werf, Paul, Princeton Junction, NJ, United States
Wieck, Henry J., Plainsboro, NJ, United States
PA I-Stat Corporation, Princeton, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5200051 19930406 <--
AI US 1989-432714 19891107 (7)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-381223, filed on 13 Jul 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-270171, filed on 14 Nov 1988, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Niebling, John; Assistant Examiner: Bell, Bruce F.
LREP Pennie & Edmonds
CLMN Number of Claims: 51
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 24 Drawing Figure(s); 18 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4435
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An efficient method for the microfabrication of electronic devices which have been adapted for the analyses of biologically significant analyte species is described. The techniques of the present invention allow for close control over the dimensional features of the various components and layers established on a suitable substrate. Such control extends to those parts of the devices which incorporate the biological components which enable these devices to function as biological sensors. The materials and methods disclosed herein thus provide an effective means for the mass production of uniform wholly microfabricated biosensors.

Various embodiments of the devices themselves are described herein which are especially suited for real time analyses of biological samples in a clinical setting. In particular, the present invention describes assays which can be performed using certain ligand/ligand receptor-based biosensor embodiments. The present invention also discloses a novel method for the electrochemical detection of particular analyte species of biological and physiological significance using an substrate/label signal generating pair which produces a change in the concentration of electroactive species selected from the group consisting of dioxygen and hydrogen peroxide.

PI US 5200051 19930406 <--

DETD . . . the course of a toxicological study, drug screening, drug abuse, etc.)
Procainamide, Phenobarbital,
b f
Methotrexate, salicylate, etc.

17 Tumor Markers, **Cancer**, and Other Miscellaneous Antigens of Diagnostic Value
Alpha 1 Acid Glycoprotein, Acid
b e
Phosphatase, Carcinoembryonic Antigen, CPK BB,. . .

IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, analysis 50-99-7, D-Glucose, analysis 56-65-5, Adenosine 5'-triphosphate, analysis 57-00-1, Creatine 57-88-5, Cholesterol, analysis 58-55-9, Theophylline, analysis 64-17-5, Ethanol, analysis 69-93-2, Uric acid, analysis 124-38-9, Carbon dioxide, analysis **635-65-4**, analysis 7440-09-7, Potassium, analysis 7440-23-5, Sodium, analysis 7440-70-2, Calcium, analysis 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, analysis 7782-44-7, Oxygen, analysis 9027-41-2, Hydrolase 12408-02-5, Hydrogen ion, analysis 14798-03-9, Ammonium, analysis 16887-00-6, Chloride, analysis
(detn. of, with microfabricated biosensor)

L4 ANSWER 760 OF 765 USPATFULL

TI Method of manufacturing a plurality of uniform microfabricated sensing devices having an immobilized ligand receptor

AN 91:90615 USPATFULL

TI Method of manufacturing a plurality of uniform microfabricated sensing devices having an immobilized ligand receptor

IN Cozzette, Stephen N., Hightstown, NJ, United States
Davis, Graham, Plainsboro, NJ, United States
Itak, Jeanne, Hamilton, NJ, United States
Lauks, Imants R., Yardley, PA, United States
Mier, Randall M., Ottawa, Canada
Piznik, Sylvia, Jackson, NJ, United States
Smit, Nicolaas, Hightstown, NJ, United States
Steiner, Susan, Trenton, NJ, United States
Van Der Werf, Paul, Princeton Junction, NJ, United States
Wieck, Henry J., Brooklyn, NY, United States

PA I-Stat Corporation, Princeton, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5063081 19911105 <--

AI US 1990-567870 19900815 (7)

RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1989-432714, filed on 7 Nov 1989 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-381223, filed on 13 Jul 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-270171, filed on 14 Nov 1988, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Beck, Shrive; Assistant Examiner: Owens, Terry J.

LREP Pennie & Edmonds

CLMN Number of Claims: 31

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 24 Drawing Figure(s); 18 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4283
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A plurality of uniform microfabricated sensing devices are produced by establishing a plurality of base sensors on a substrate wafer, forming over at least a portion of each base sensor a permselective layer, superimposing a photoformable proteinaceous photoresist layer over a substantial portion of the permselective layer, and forming a topmost layer of an immobilized ligand receptor. The ligand receptor and corresponding ligand may be immunoreactive species.
PI US 5063081 19911105 <--
DETD . . . f
(in the course of a
toxicological study, drug screening,
drug abuse, etc.)
Procainamide, Phenobarbital,
Methotrexate, salicylate, etc.
17 Tumor Markers, **Cancer**, and Other
b e
Miscellaneous Antigens of Diagnostic
Value
Alpha 1 Acid Glycoprotein, Acid
Phosphatase, Carcinoembryonic
Antigen, CPK BB, Alpha. . .
IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, analysis 50-99-7, D-Glucose, analysis
56-65-5, Adenosine 5'-triphosphate, analysis 57-00-1, Creatine
57-88-5, Cholesterol, analysis 58-55-9, Theophylline, analysis
64-17-5, Ethanol, analysis 69-93-2, Uric acid, analysis 124-38-9,
Carbon dioxide, analysis **635-65-4**, analysis 7440-09-7,
Potassium, analysis 7440-23-5, Sodium, analysis 7440-70-2, Calcium,
analysis 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, analysis 7782-44-7, Oxygen,
analysis 9027-41-2, Hydrolase 12408-02-5, Hydrogen ion, analysis
14798-03-9, Ammonium, analysis 16887-00-6, Chloride, analysis
(detn. of, with microfabricated biosensor)

L4 ANSWER 761 OF 765 USPATFULL
TI Use of liposomes as carriers for metalloporphyrins
AN 91:32444 USPATFULL
TI Use of liposomes as carriers for metalloporphyrins
IN Kappas, Attallah, New York, NY, United States
Drummond, George S., New York, NY, United States
PA The Rockefeller University, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5010073 19910423 <--
AI US 1990-485174 19900226 (7)
DCD 20040414
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-417298, filed on 5 Oct 1989, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Page, Thurman K.; Assistant Examiner: Azpuru, C.
LREP Wyatt, Gerber, Burke & Badie
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 629
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Pharmaceutical copositions comprising liposomal metalloporphyrins are provided for parenteral administration to mammals, including humans. These liposomal metalloporphyrins selectively target the spleen and markedly inhibit the heme oxygenase activity therein. A method is also provided for intravenous administration of these compositions to mammals to selectively target the spleen.
PI US 5010073 19910423 <--

SUMM . . . Jori et al in their article on "Controlled Targeting of Different Subcellar Sites by Porphyrins in Tumor-bearing Mice," Brit. J. **Cancer**, Vol. 53, pp. 615-621 (1986), disclose that intraperitoneal injection of liposome-bound porphyrins to mice results in more efficient tumor targeting. . .
IT **635-65-4**, Bilirubin, biological studies
(liposomal metalloporphyrin effects on formation of)

L4 ANSWER 762 OF 765 USPATFULL
TI Process for carrying out analytical determinations and means for carrying out this process
AN 90:27889 USPATFULL
TI Process for carrying out analytical determinations and means for carrying out this process
IN Klose, Sigmar, Berg, Germany, Federal Republic of
Stahler, Fritz, Tutzing, Germany, Federal Republic of
PA Boehringer Mannheim GmbH, Mannheim, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 4916078 19900410 <--
AI US 1987-93136 19870903 (7)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1986-822561, filed on 24 Jan 1986, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1982-413012, filed on 30 Aug 1982, now abandoned
PRAI DE 1981-3134611 19810901
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Marcus, Michael S.; Assistant Examiner: Griffith, Jr., D. John
LREP Felfe & Lynch
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 11 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 624
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides a process for carrying out an analytical determination by mixing and incubating a sample solution with at least one reagent and measuring a parameter in the reaction mixture, the sample solution being transported from an application point to a measurement point, wherein a sample solution is first transported to a soluble dry reagent, with at least partial dissolving of the latter, and then further transported to a measurement point, the transport taking place by two different forces, whereby, at least on a part of the transport path, it is brought about by a surface force acting on the solution as a first force, which, for the regulation of the transport velocity or transport direction, is superimposed by a centrifugal force and/or pressure force as a second force which, depending upon which transport state of the fluid is to be adjusted, is made greater or smaller than the first force.
PI US 4916078 19900410 <--
DETD . . . cholesterol, chloride, calcium, phosphate, .gamma.-GT, alkaline phosphatase, GOT, GPT, lactate dehydrogenase, lipase, amylase, creatine kinase, thyroid hormones, acid phosphatase, drugs, **cancer** indicators and coagulation factors, in each case known reagents being used for these determinations.
IT **635-65-4**, analysis 9001-15-4 9001-78-9
(detn. of, in human blood serum with reagent-impregnated filter paper strips, app. for)

L4 ANSWER 763 OF 765 USPATFULL
TI Process for carrying out analytical determinations and means for carrying out this process
AN 90:9267 USPATFULL
TI Process for carrying out analytical determinations and means for carrying out this process

IN Klose, Sigmar, Berg, Germany, Federal Republic of
Stahler, Fritz, Tutzing, Germany, Federal Republic of
PA Boehringer Mannheim GmbH, Mannheim, Germany, Federal Republic of
(non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 4898832 19900206 <--
AI US 1988-147610 19880125 (7)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1982-413012, filed on 30 Aug 1982, now abandoned
PRAI DE 1981-3134611 19810901
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Marcus, Michael S.
LREP Felfe & Lynch
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 11 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 632
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A process for carrying out an analytical determination by mixing and incubating a sample solution with at least one reagent and measuring a parameter in the reaction mixture, the sample solution being transported from an application point to a measurement point, wherein a sample solution is first transported to a soluble dry reagent, with at least partial dissolving of the latter, and then further transported to a measurement point, the transport taking place by two different forces, whereby, at least on a part of the transport path, it is brought about by a surface force acting on the solution as a first force, which, for the regulation of the transport velocity or transport direction, is superimposed by a centrifugal force and/or pressure force as a second force which, depending upon which transport state of the fluid is to be adjusted, is made greater or smaller than the first force.
PI US 4898832 19900206 <--
DETD . . . cholesterol, chloride, calcium, phosphate, .gamma.-GT, alkaline phosphatase, GOT, GPT, lactate dehydrogenase, lipase, amylase, creatine kinase, thyroid hormones, acid phosphatase, drugs, **cancer** indicators and coagulation factors, in each case known reagents being used for these determinations.
IT **635-65-4**, analysis 9001-15-4 9001-78-9
(detn. of, in human blood serum with reagent-impregnated filter paper strips, app. for)

L4 ANSWER 764 OF 765 USPATFULL
TI Blood purification
AN 87:87447 USPATFULL
TI Blood purification
IN Ambrus, Clara M., 143 Windsor Ave., Buffalo, NY, United States 14209
Horvath, Csaba, 69 Pine Crest Rd., Orange, CT, United States 06477
PI US 4714556 19871222 <--
AI US 1985-711304 19850313 (6)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1982-406495, filed on 9 Aug 1982, now abandoned And Ser. No. US 1984-650772, filed on 13 Sep 1984, now patented, Pat. No. US 4612122 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1981-473814, filed on 29 Jun 1981, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1981-278631, filed on 29 Jun 1981, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Spear, Frank
LREP Kehoe, Andrew F.
CLMN Number of Claims: 18
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 670
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Extracorporeal apparatus for selective removal of pathogenic factors, i.e. antigens, from blood by circulating the blood through hollow fibers which, exterior to the lumen are in proximity to antibodies, i.e. proteins having strong biospecific activity for the pathogenic factors. In some situations, the antibody is segregated in a liquid medium outside the hollow fiber to improve mass transfer and the antigen penetrates the ultrafilter wall of the fiber to join the antibody.

PI US 4714556 19871222 <--

SUMM . . . perfusion over an immumoabsorbent bed has been utilized, under experimental conditions, for the removal of antibodies by Protein A in **cancer** patients. This procedure requires a complex apparatus for the separation of plasma by centrifugation, separate passage of plasma over the. . .

SUMM . . . of the patients against tumor cells. Blocking antibodies were shown to be a particularly important feature in certain types of **cancer**. Removal of blocking antibodies frees the immune system to exert its antitumor activity.

IT 51-48-9, uses and miscellaneous 56-54-2, Quinidine 67-52-7D, 2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-Pyrimidinetrione, derivs. **635-65-4**, Bilirubin, uses and miscellaneous 17140-78-2, Propoxyphene napsylate 20830-75-5, Digoxin
(removal of, from blood by dialysis with immobilized antibodies)

L4 ANSWER 765 OF 765 USPATFULL

TI Estrogen-progesterone control reagents and methods for making same

AN 87:32207 USPATFULL

TI Estrogen-progesterone control reagents and methods for making same

IN Vail, Martha, Huntington Beach, CA, United States
Megraw, Robert E., Tustin, CA, United States
Hoskins, Michael K., Irvine, CA, United States

PA Ciba Corning Diagnostics Corp., Medfield, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 4663295 19870505 <--

AI US 1983-501222 19830629 (6)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kyle, Deborah L.; Assistant Examiner: Wallen, T. J.

LREP Voyce, Brian D.

CLMN Number of Claims: 14

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 322

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Reagents useful for steroid receptor assays containing both progesterone and estrogen receptors and methods. The reagents of the instant invention contain both estrogen and progesterone receptors in a stabilized format. A preferred embodiment includes target tissue material obtained from calf uteri having the required receptors, HEPES suspending buffer, a binding site activation inhibitor, dithiothreotol, plexiform stabilizing matrix means and an amount of inactive protein added as necessary to meet predetermined total protein levels.

PI US 4663295 19870505 <--

SUMM . . . undetermined, it does seem clear that both estrogen and progesterone receptors may be utilized as predictive indices of a breast **cancer** patient's response to hormonal manipulation. Indeed, it is a commonly accepted principle that the presence of both receptors enhances the. . .

SUMM . . . up to two years. See Benraad, et al., "Estradiol Receptor Activity in Lyophilized Calf Uterus and Human Breast Tumor Tissue", **Cancer** 46:2762-2764, 1980. It may be noted, however, that the material described by Benraad provides only estrogen binding receptor sites and. . .

SUMM . . . from pregnant rats. Bojar, et al., "Investigation of the Thermostability of Steroid Hormone Receptors in Lyophilized Calf Uterine

Tissue Powder", **Cancer** 46:2770-2774, 1980 provides discussion with respect to calf uterine tissue.

SUMM . . . a subject for investigation and some recent theories are described by Wittliff in "Steroid Receptor Interactions in Human Breast Carcinoma", **Cancer** 46,12:2953-2960 (1980). Additional experimental results describing the ability of vanadate and sodium molybdate to inhibit the receptor activation process and. . . 2:600-604, 1980; Anderson, et al., "Sodium Molybdate Increases the Amount of Progesterone and Estrogen Receptor Detected in Certain Human Breast **Cancer** Cytosols," Steroids Volume 35, 3:273-280, 1980; and Maki, et al., "Alterations in Glucocorticoid Receptor Conformation by Molybdate," J. Biochem. 87,. . .

IT 50-23-7 60-27-5 6893-02-3 9000-92-4 9001-77-8 9001-78-9 9067-92-9 51-48-9, uses and miscellaneous 57-13-6, uses and miscellaneous 57-88-5, uses and miscellaneous 63-91-2, uses and miscellaneous 69-72-7, uses and miscellaneous 69-93-2, uses and miscellaneous **635-65-4**, uses and miscellaneous 7439-89-6, uses and miscellaneous 7439-93-2, uses and miscellaneous 7439-95-4, uses and miscellaneous 7440-09-7, uses and miscellaneous 7440-23-5, uses and miscellaneous 7440-70-2, uses and miscellaneous 7723-14-0, uses and miscellaneous 16887-00-6, uses and miscellaneous 20830-75-5 (stabilized clin. control reagent contg.)